

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

VOLUME XXII NO. 108

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1913.

PRICE TWO CENTS

MONEY AND CHECKS FOUND IN POCKETS

**John Puckett, Who Died Suddenly on
Train Near Medora, Intended
to Buy Farm.**

WAS WELL-TO-DO LAND OWNER

**Coroner Completes Inquest and Finds
Death Was Due to Heart Trouble
—Body Sent to Tipton.**

Coroner Dailey conducted an inquest today over the body of the late John Puckett, who died suddenly on the B. & O. Southwestern passenger train near Medora Saturday afternoon. His report will show that the man's death was due to heart trouble. Puckett was seventy-eight years of age and lives at Kempton. He came here Saturday morning and went to Medora where it is understood he intended to buy some farm land.

Quite a number of witnesses were examined at the inquest and it was found that Puckett died suddenly and had made very little complaint of being ill to any of the passengers on the train. His clothing was somewhat worn and it was supposed that he was in meager circumstances. Upon investigation, however, it was found that he was a well-to-do farmer and owned between seven and eight hundred acres of land in Tipton county. Search of his pockets revealed the fact that he had with him notes, checks and mortgages to the amount of about \$5,000.

Coroner Dailey learned the names and addresses of some of his relatives and immediately telegraphed them of the man's death. Owen McKinney and Edward Harrell, sons-in-law, and James Jackson, a grandson, came here this morning from Tipton and went to Medora. They were accompanied by Glen Gifford, an attorney at Tipton, who had charge of Mr. Puckett's business. Mr. Gifford said that Mr. Puckett had been afflicted with heart trouble for several years and that his condition had been worse during the past few months. He talked with him Friday afternoon but he said nothing about leaving his home and he did not know that he was in Medora until the message of his death was received.

The body will be shipped to Tipton for burial. The deceased was a prominent farmer of Tipton county and is survived by five daughters and one son.

Notice.

Retail clerks of all lines of business will meet at City Hall tonight at 8:30. B. F. Gillman, Acting Chairman.

Prof. William Kastrup, who for the past eight years has been teacher at the German Lutheran School at Sauers, has tendered his resignation and has accepted a call from a school in Indianapolis. Mr. Kastrup is well liked by all his patrons and they regret to have him leave.

Now is the time to get your Bicycles overhauled for the summer. Call on Comers and they will put them in good shape. 118 S. Chestnut street. a22d

"Odyssey" at Dreamland Tuesday night.

Spring Time



Kodak Time

Take a KODAK With You.

Everything for Kodakery at our store— and prompt developing and printing.

Andrews Drug Co.

The Rexall Store

Registered Pharmacists. Phone 633

VETERAN DEAD AFTER SHORT ILLNESS OF HEART TROUBLE

**Jacob Robbins Answered Final Call
Sunday Evening—Was 74
Years of Age.**

Jacob Robbins, a well known citizen of Redding township, died at 7 o'clock Sunday evening at the home of his son-in-law, Bert Brooks, following an illness of several weeks of heart trouble. He was born seventy-four years ago on a farm about four miles south of Seymour and lived in this county practically all of his life. For several years he had resided in Redding township.

Mr. Robbins was a veteran of the civil war, having joined the 22nd Indiana Regiment and was later transferred to the 82nd Indiana. He saw several years of active service in the army. He is survived by his widow and two daughters. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning from the Congregate church, conducted by Rev. David Newsom, of Azalia. Burial at the cemetery near the church.

WELL KNOWN RESIDENT OF MEDORA DIES OF PNEUMONIA

**Robert J. Eshom Carried to Safety
When His Home Became Flooded
During High Water.**

After an illness of several weeks of pneumonia, Robert J. Eshom, a prominent citizen of Carr township, died Sunday evening at his home at Medora. He was confined to his bed at the time of the flood and was carried to safety after the water surrounded his home. He failed to improve after that time and gradually became weaker.

Mr. Eshom was born near Medora May 4, 1843, and had lived in that township all of his life. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eshom and has been prominent in that community. He is survived by his widow and four children. He was a cousin of Miss Maggie Colburn and Mrs. John Gossett, of this city. The funeral services will be held Wednesday.

Albert Newman Dead.

Albert Newman, age eighteen years, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Newman, formerly of this city, died Sunday at their home at Indianapolis. He had been ill for several weeks and for the past few days his condition was critical. He was a brother of Mrs. Wright Payne, of this city. She was called to Indianapolis because of his illness. Mr. and Mrs. Chris Moritz, Miss Clara Moritz and other relatives will attend the funeral which will be held Tuesday afternoon from the residence. Burial at Crown Hill cemetery.

Child Dead.

Lunetta Helmbrecht, the four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Helmbrecht, died Sunday evening at the home on 721 West Oak street, after an illness since Thursday of measles. The funeral services will be held Tuesday morning from the residence at 10 o'clock and will be private. Rev. E. H. Eggers, pastor of the German Lutheran church will have charge. Burial in the Lutheran cemetery.

Infant Dead.

Laura, age three days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Downing of Tampico, died Saturday morning. The remains were interred at Riverview cemetery Sunday evening.

Go to Comers to get your guns repaired. 118 South Chestnut. a22d

"Odyssey" at Dreamland Tuesday night.

Hoadley's New Arrival of

Candies

Choice 10c lb.

Peppermint Cream Wafers, Wintergreen Cream Wafers, Jelly Creams, Cream Dates, Assorted Cocoa Nut Bonbons, Assorted Coconut Cubes, Imitation California Apricots, Queen Jellies, Duchess Gum Drops, Star Light Kisses, Molasses Coconut Creams, Walnut Top Bon Bons, Angel Food, Chocolate Pet it, Assorted Cream Judge.

Choice 10c pound.

HOADLEY'S

117-119 S. Chestnut St.

FIELD EXAMINERS IN MAYOR'S OFFICE

**Complete Task of Verifying Accounts
of the City Clerk and
Treasurer.**

OFFICIAL REPORT MADE SOON

**Much Speculation as to What Action
Will be Taken Regarding Com-
mittee Work Fees.**

James Smith and Robert James, field examiners from the state board of accounts, started work in the mayor's office this morning, having completed the task of checking up the accounts in the offices of the clerk and treasurer. The examinations will probably date from Jan. 1, 1906, and will include the records of Mayor Swope and former mayor, H. R. Kyte.

The books of the clerk and treasurer were examined in fifteen days, which was about one-half of the time the examiners expected to spend upon them. They said that less time was required than anticipated because of the excellent system in use. They highly commended the methods adopted and also the manner in which the accounts were recorded. They have orders from the state board to keep their findings secret until the reports are given out from the office of the chief accountant.

This is the first examination ever made of the records of the city officials by the accounting board and for that reason a longer period was covered. Hereafter the examination will be made each year and will include only the records which have not been previously examined. It is understood that a new set of books will be sent here in a few days. The state board has adopted a uniform system for city officials and these will be in use throughout the state. It is believed that such forms will simplify the work of the field examiners and the records of each city and town will be kept in the same way.

Since the examiners have been at work here, there has been considerable speculation as to what report they will make, regarding the fees allowed by the council for committee work. The law states that the councilmen in cities of this class shall receive an annual salary of \$100, but for several years the councilmen here as well as in several other cities, have allowed themselves extra amounts for committee work. The present council is receiving \$100 salary and \$30 for committee work, \$10 for services on the board of safety, board of works and board of finance. In cities of the fifth class, such boards are composed of the entire council.

During several previous administrations the councilmen have voted themselves the additional salary upon the recommendation of the city attorneys. The warrants were issued upon the endorsement of the city clerk and treasurer. As this is the first official examination of the records of this city, this question has never been decided but it is said that the state board of accounts will make a report regarding such fees in a short time. In this case the accounting board should find that such fees were irregular, the councilmen would be re-

quired to pay back the amounts to the city.

It is expected that the official report from the state board will be returned here in the next ten days or two weeks. The exact findings of the field examiners will not be made public until that time. During the fifteen days the examiners were at work in the clerk's and treasurer's office, they examined fifty record and receipt books and handled approximately 10,000 checks and warrants. During the time covered by the examination the treasurer has handled between \$400,000 and \$500,000. This amount includes money paid for street improvements, sewers and other contracts which were awarded by the council, but the payment of which passed through the hands of the city treasurer and clerk.

GRAND JURY WILL REPORT ON GIRL'S DEATH WEDNESDAY

**Coroner of Brown County Investi-
gates Alleged Treatment of
Norma Taggart.**

The coroner's jury, which since Monday, has been investigating the sudden death of Miss Norma Taggart at the home of her uncle, County Recorder Frank Taggart, in Nashville, has returned a verdict, but Coroner William E. Prather, of Brown County, will not make it public until Wednesday. Almost 100 witnesses have been examined, and it is said that the case will be turned over to the grand jury, which meets Monday. The girl's death is said to have followed severe punishment administered after she had attempted to leave the Taggart home to live with neighbors.

Miss Norma Taggart was the daughter of Hannibal Taggart, of Nashville, and was 16 years old. She had been making her home with her uncle. On account of her sudden death indignation has been running high in Nashville and Brown County. While Frank Taggart and his wife were in Columbus last Friday the girl went to the home of Elliot Foreman, a neighbor. When Taggart returned he went to the Foreman home and demanded the girl's return. Foreman refused. After a few words, Foreman called the sheriff, but the latter refused to go.

Taggart and his wife then came to Nashville and notified the brother, Hannibal. They all went back to the home of Foreman and it is said Hannibal forced the girl to return to her uncle's home, after the girl had, it is alleged, said that if she returned her aunt would kill her.

Foreman, his father-in-law, and John Demis, all neighbors of Taggart, followed them to the Taggart home, where, it is said, the girl was punished severely. The ill treatment of the girl has been investigated by the grand jury before and her sudden death has caused considerable excitement.

Frank Taggart has moved his family and household furniture from the home where the girl died.

Ladies Auxiliary.

Special meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Schneck Memorial hospital Tuesday evening, April 22, 1913 at 7:30 o'clock. All members requested to be present. a22d

If it's for the auto, we have it. McCoy-Thompson Garage. a21d&wtf

Store your stoves, 111 North Chestnut. Phone 795. a22d

"Odyssey" at Dreamland Tuesday night.

Seymour Business College Phone 403.



LISTEN

and you can hear the full clear tone of our works in all our clocks and watches. The ticking is loud, the striking sonorous, the works perfect. Whatever your needs in the Clock or Watch line, come here and save money while getting the very best qualities. Clocks and watches repaired. If you want anything in fine gold or silver jewelry we can satisfy you.

T.M. Jackson, Jeweler

GEO. F. KAMMAN, Optometrist.

FREIGHT IS HEAVY ON ALL RAILROADS

**Shipments Made in All Directions
and More Trains Will be
Operated Soon.**

WORK CONTINUES ON TRACKS

**Revised Schedule in Force on The
Southeastern Line—I. C. & S.
Traction Still Out.**

The passenger and freight service on all the railroads into Seymour are improving and it is but a question of a short time until the normal conditions are restored. Additional trains were added to the B. & O. Southwestern schedule today, affording much better service to the east and west. Train No. 3 is detoured from Cincinnati to Louisville over the L. & N. tracks and from there goes to North Vernon over the branch road. From North Vernon the train uses the main division to St. Louis. No. 12, a train, from St. Louis into Cincinnati is scheduled to reach Seymour at 4:24 a. m. It is sent over the same route.

Because of the condition of the track, the B. & O. trains have been delayed but it is expected that a better schedule can be made before the end of the week. Hundreds of men are working on the roadbed and gradually getting the track into shape. At the different points where it was necessary to erect temporary trestle work, permanent bridges are being built. Many section men are employed at the Miami bridge east of Lawrenceburg where a trestle is being constructed until the permanent bridge can be erected.

The mail and express services on the B. & O. Southwestern are also improving and practically all the trains carry mail cars. All kinds of express are accepted and are transported to the points of destination without delay. A number of freight trains are running out of Seymour each day and shipments from practically all points are now being received. The freight business on all roads will be unusually heavy for several weeks until the delayed shipments together with those that have been on the side tracks for sometime are delivered.

A new schedule has been announced for the Southeastern line with two trains to Terre Haute daily. No. 2 will leave here at 6:20 a. m. and No. 4 at 2:50 p. m. Two trains from Terre Haute come to Seymour, No. 1 arriving here at 11:00 a. m. and No. 3 at 6:10 p. m. No. 28, a mixed train leaves Westport at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Seymour at 10:45 daily except Sunday. No. 27, a mixed train, southbound, leaves Seymour at 3:20 p. m. and arrives at Westport at 5:15 p. m. daily except Sunday. The freight business on this road is very heavy and a number of freight trains are being operated over the system each day.

The conditions on the Pennsylvania line are almost normal with the exception that the trains are slightly delayed. The trackmen are getting the track into good condition again. Many of the side tracks on this line were filled with loaded box cars and these are being moved as rapidly as possible. At practically every station there is a large amount of freight to be shipped but this is being handled to good advantage.

The I. C. & S. Traction line, which will be the last to open service into Seymour, will probably have a car north about the first of the month.

There is much work to be done on the trolley wire and high tension wire before traffic can be resumed, but the linemen are repairing these while the section men are working on the track.

City Clerk John Hauenchild and Treasurer C. W. Burkart were in very high spirits this morning and when inquiry was made regarding the cause of their happy frame of mind it was learned that they had received a rumor of inside information that the field examiners had filed a very high recommendation of the manner in which they had kept the city books. The examiners have commended upon the methods employed by these officials and say that the books are kept much better than in the majority of cities of this size.

Everyone reads the Want Ads.

BELIEVE RAILROADS WILL INCREASE FREIGHT RATES

**Understood Movement Will be
Launched After Wage Dispute
With Firemen is Settled.**

Railroads of the United States, it is believed, are quietly making preparations to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase of freight rates. It is understood that such a movement will be launched soon after a report has been submitted by the arbitration board, which now has under consideration the demand of firemen employed on fifty-four Eastern railways for an increase in pay.

If the firemen's demands are granted the pay rolls of the railroads, it is estimated, will be increased to the extent of \$9,600,000 a year. These same lines added \$2,000,000 per annum a short time ago to the wage payments of locomotive engineers.

In addition to this it is understood that trainmen also are planning to demand an increase in pay and their claims probably will be presented as soon as the arbitrators make the award in the case of the firemen.

Wage increases, larger tax payments and higher prices for railroad supplies, all working into greater operating and maintenance costs, it is understood will form the chief basis for arguments by the railroads in support of their contention that higher freight rates should prevail. It will be alleged that many commodity rates do not cover the cost of performing the service.

ONLY ONE REGISTRATION DAY FOR CITY ELECTION

**Board Will Have But One Session,
and Time is Set By New Law.**

Voters in the coming municipal elections throughout the state will have but one opportunity to register and this will be given in October. This is on account of the fact that the new registration law, signed by the governor March 11, provides only for one registration period coming twenty-nine days before the general election. As the law bears an emergency clause it went into effect as soon as passed. Heretofore there have been three registration periods at least, and the session could be continued on petition of a certain number of voters.

The law provides for a single regular session of the registration board in each year in which a general election shall occur and the day is to be the twenty-ninth day before such general election. The board continues in session one day, but can hold over one or two days upon petition filed by ten voters of the precinct.

The new law also differs from the old one in that a person unavoidably absent on registration day may register by affidavit. Heavy penalties are provided for making false affidavits or in any way violating the registration act.

The pay of the members of the registration board is \$3 a day instead of \$4 as under the old law.

The new law went into effect when it was passed and approved by the governor, March 11.

J. S. Clark, of Sparta, Ill. was in the city today on business. He lived here until about fifteen years ago and says quite a number of changes have taken place in Seymour since he left. He speaks a good word for Seymour and would like to make it his home again if his business would permit. In speaking about the flood he stated that the little town of Shawneetown was wiped away and that Cairo has had no train service since the flood.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Allen and Allen

PREMIER GYMNASTS

and AERIAL ARTISTS

A "THE SPRING OF LIFE" "TIGHT-WAD'S PREDICAMENT" (Bio.)

B "A LUCKY CHANCE" (Lubin)

C "THE OPEN SWITCH" "ABSENT MINDED JOE" (Kalem)

Prices, Lower Floor 10c. Balcony 5c. Matinee Saturday at 2:30 p. m. \$5.00 in gold given away Friday night

MORGAN MAKES SON CHIEF HEIR

Last Will and Testament of Great Financier.

CONSIGNS HIS SOUL TO GOD

Document Which the Financial World Had Awaited With Interest Is Introduced by Remarkable Confession of Faith.—To J. P. Morgan, Jr., Who Is Made the Residuary Legatee, Also Goes the Notable Art Collection.

New York, April 21.—"I commit my soul into the hands of my Savior, in full confidence that having redeemed it and washed it in His most precious blood He will present it faultless before the throne of my Heavenly Father, and I entreat my children to maintain and defend, at all hazard, and at any cost of personal sacrifice, the blessed doctrine of the complete atonement for sin through the blood of Jesus Christ, once offered, and through that alone."

This is the striking utterance which begins the last will and testament of John Pierpont Morgan. Ever since the funeral the publication of the great financier's last will has been awaited with keen expectation, and it is safe to say that of all the interesting testaments of eminent citizens of America, that of Mr. Morgan, offered for probate here today, is by far the most interesting.

As to the amount of the estate, which is one of the first questions the public naturally is asking, there is nothing in the will to give any accurate idea, and the executors declare that no announcement will be made on this point until the appraisal has been made for determining the state inheritance tax.

The amount of bequests and trusts, named by specific sums, is under \$20,000,000, but the entire residue of the estate is left to J. P. Morgan, Jr., who is designated by his father to become the chief heir, not only to his fortune, but to his many charitable and artistic activities. To the widow is given \$1,000,000, also an annual income of \$100,000 additional, the country home at Highland Falls, N. Y., and the mansion in New York city, together with all furnishings.

As to the document itself it is unusual in many of its features and, according to intimate friends, is a portrait of Mr. Morgan himself, all its thirty-seven articles duly set forth in the same logical and orderly fashion which, his friends say, marked all Mr. Morgan's mental processes.

He has apparently provided with painstaking care for every contingency that might affect his family or his banking firm, and to his executors—namely, his son, John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.; his two sons-in-law, William Pierson Hamilton and H. L. Satterlee, and his friend, Lewis Cass Ledyard—he gives careful directions under many clauses as to alternate courses of procedure. His grandson, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., a young man of twenty-one, now a student at Harvard, is repeatedly nominated to take up important duties in the event of the death of his father, John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.

Mr. Morgan makes perfectly plain his hope that the Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford, Conn., be utilized to make his art collection permanently available to the American people, and yet he leaves his son, who is his residuary legatee, entire freedom in the matter.

The public charitable bequests are, as was predicted by many of those conversant with his immense benefactions made during his lifetime, comparatively small, and are in the direction of those objects to which Mr. Morgan's benefactions are already well known.

A SETTLEMENT IS SOUGHT

Paterson Mills Growing Tired of Long Continued Strike.

Paterson, N. J., April 21.—Trades-people and business men generally are welcoming the advent of the American Federation of Labor into the silk weavers' and dyers' strike situation in the hope that the older organization may succeed in bringing about a settlement of the difficulties and restoring peaceful trade conditions in the city. Even the silk manufacturers, who refuse to deal with the I. W. W. leaders running the strike, do not deprecate the announced plans of the A. F. L. to do what it can to induce the strikers to desert the standards of William D. Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley and others and take them into camp. As one of the manufacturers put it, "Of two evils we prefer the lesser."

Morgan Is Not Talking.

New York, April 21.—Now that the last will of J. P. Morgan has been set before the public there is great curiosity as to what disposition of the Morgan art treasures will be made by the son, to whom they were bequeathed. Morgan, Jr., says that he has no statement to make.

Death Sentence For Murderer of Four. Quincy, Ill., April 21.—Roy Pfannmidt, charged with the murder of his father, mother, sister and another woman, was found guilty and the jury fixed the sentence of death.

MISS HELEN A. KELLER.

Famous Deaf, Dumb and Blind Girl Who Now Talks.



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BOY CONFESSES TRIPLE MURDER

Shocking Crime On a Farm Near Elgin.

Elgin, Ill., April 21.—The finding of the mutilated bodies of Mrs. Manny Sleep and her two small children in an abandoned cistern on the Sleep farm, five miles west of Elgin, revealed what proved to be a brutal triple murder. The trio had been missing for a week.

Herman Coppes, sixteen years old, of the St. Charles school for boys, who had been on parole to the Sleep family for six months, confronted with tell-tale evidence, broke down and confessed that he murdered Mrs. Sleep and her two babies and then threw the bodies into the cistern. Revenge for a scolding for failure to do his work properly was assigned by the boy as the motive for the triple murder.

Mrs. Sleep and her two children, Sarah, four years old, and Orville, two years old, disappeared a week ago today. The husband found their bodies Saturday in a cistern, the only opening to which is through the kitchen door. The skulls of both children were crushed and there were five bullet holes in the mother's body. Blood-stained axes with which the crimes are believed to have been committed were found in a wooded area adjoining the house. A revolver was found in the cistern. The caliber of the revolver and that of an empty shell carried by Coppes were the same.

THREE SHOT BY A BURGLAR

Attleboro Police Are Holding Stranger on Suspicion.

Attleboro, Mass., April 21.—An armed man who shot with a promiscuousness that leads the police to believe he is an amateur burglar, killed Mrs. Engert Colbert in her home in St. Jane village, about 1:30 Sunday morning, and half an hour later wounded Joseph Powers and his sister, Miss Mary Powers, in their house in South Attleboro. The police Sunday afternoon arrested a man skulking in the woods not far from where the fatal shooting occurred and are holding him as a suspect.

He told Chief of Police Wilbur that his name was Alrick Pare. He said he came from Montreal and beyond that will furnish no information about himself. Chief Wilbur says he is going to hold him until he does tell something about himself.

Senate Considering Tariff Bill.

Washington, April 21.—Democrats of the senate finance committee resumed conferences on the tariff bill today. Up to this time they have not reached conclusions on any of the paragraphs in the Underwood bill, consideration of which has been concluded by the Democratic house caucus.

Asylum Trustee Reappointed.

Indianapolis, April 21.—Governor Ralston has reappointed Joseph L. Cowing of Rushville as a trustee of the eastern Indiana hospital for the insane at Easthaven. This will be Mr. Cowing's second term, having first been appointed four years ago by Governor Marshall.

Another Armistice Signed.

Constantinople, April 21.—An armistice has been signed at Bulair between Turkey and all the Balkan allies except Montenegro.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
New York.....	42	Clear
Boston.....	38	Clear
Denver.....	38	Pt. Cloudy
San Francisco..	50	Pt. Cloudy
St. Paul.....	38	Cloudy
Chicago.....	38	Clear
Indianapolis....	50	Clear
St. Louis.....	53	Clear
New Orleans....	76	Clear
Washington....	48	Clear

Cloudy and warmer.

ALIEN LAND BILL TO BE DEFEATED

Opposition Too Much for Anti-Jap Measure.

WILSON'S INFLUENCE EXERTED

The President Has Added the Weight of Government's Opposition to That Which Already Had Been Pouring in From All Quarters, and California Legislators Who Hoped to Bar Japanese Landholding, See Defeat.

San Francisco, April 21.—No alien land bill will be passed at this session, if opinions expressed here by legislators prove accurate. The members of both houses are not only disturbed by the stir created by the proposed legislation and the stand taken by President Wilson in urging that if a bill is passed it shall apply to all aliens, instead of striking alone at the Japanese through their ineligibility to citizenship, but they are finding fault with certain features in both the senate and the house bills.

The senate bill is directed against land holding by all aliens, and the house bill is directed against the Japanese alone and has therefore proven more offensive.

The Thompson-Birdsall or senate bill is offensive to many because it bars out foreign corporations, a majority of whose stock is held by those who are not citizens. From all parts of the state petitions have been sent in against this feature, and they have been so numerous it is not believed a majority could be secured for it. President Wilson has expressed himself as preferring this measure to the house bill, inasmuch as it discriminated against all aliens and does not specifically bar the Japanese.

Senator Birdsall evidently appreciates the fact that opposition to the measure is such that it will accomplish the defeat of any alien land bill at this session, for he said that if this legislature does not pass an alien bill of some kind the people will make it the subject for initiative proceedings.

Senator Gates said: "I don't know how this is coming out, but I think we are going to look foolish. There is no question that the Japanese belong to the Aryan family, the same as we do, and when it comes to a test before the United States supreme court as to their right of citizenship, it looks to me as if it would have to be conceded."

Has Had a Calming Effect.

Tokio, April 21.—Dispatches received here from Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador at Washington, asserting that President Wilson and Governor Johnson of California are opposing the bill prohibiting Japanese from holding property in the Pacific coast state, have had a calming effect on the people here.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

What May Be Expected, Based on Washington Predictions.

Washington, April 21.—The distribution of atmospheric pressure over the northern hemisphere is such as to indicate that fair weather will prevail the next several days in the eastern and southern states, while there will be unsettled weather with local rains the first part of the week in the upper Mississippi valley, the region of the great lakes and the northwestern states. A change to warmer weather will overspread the eastern states, the lake region and the Ohio valley Tuesday and Wednesday. The next storm of importance to cross the country will appear in the far west Tuesday or Wednesday, move eastward and cross the great central valleys Thursday or Friday and the eastern states near the end of the week; this disturbance will be preceded by a general rise in temperature, attended by showers and thunderstorms and be followed by considerably colder weather which will overspread the northwestern states Thursday and Friday.

DEATH FOLLOWED AIR TRIP

First Journey Aloft Too Much For the President of Aero Club.

London, April 21.—Sir Charles Day Rose, who although chairman of the Royal Aero club, was never in an aeroplane until Sunday, died suddenly shortly after alighting from a flight at the Hendon aerodrome yesterday afternoon.

Sir Charles accompanied the aviator Verrier in a successful flight, which he enjoyed very much. He entered his automobile and started for home. He collapsed at the door from heart disease.

Pope Suffering From Weakness.

Rome, April 21.—Angelo Sarto, the aged brother of Pope Pius X., said in answer to questions that the pontiff was much better. He admitted, however, that his brother was suffering from extreme weakness.

Two Boys and a Gun.

Knightstown, Ind., April 21.—Wayne Hatfield, thirteen years old, son of Frank Hatfield, was accidentally shot in the left eye and probably will lose the sight. He was spending the day in the country when an older boy shot him with a 22-caliber rifle.

GEORGE F. BAKER.

Snapshot of Financier Who May Be New Money Trust Head.



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BOMB THROWER BUSY AGAIN IN NEW YORK

Big Club House Partly Demolished By Explosion.

New York, April 21.—Shortly after midnight this morning four bombs exploded simultaneously in the Pocasset club at 208 East 116th street, demolished the ground floor of the club and hurt several persons. The neighborhood was shaken by the explosion and windows in all the houses near the club were riddled as if by artillery fire. Ex-Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes, who figured so prominently in the recent graft investigations, is a member of the executive committee of the club, and it is known as Hayes's organization.

Apparently there were two bombs set under the stoop, one in the area way and one in the bowling alley of the club on the ground floor, which was deserted at the time the bombs went off. The effect of the four explosions was tremendous. The bowling alley was a mass of splinters. The whole ground floor was shot to pieces. Six men playing cards on the top story of the clubhouse, which is a four-story brownstone structure, were lifted from their chairs and hurled about the card room. Among them was James White, a brother of Alderman John White.

There were throngs on the street at the time of the explosion and the wildest sort of confusion reigned as the deafening explosion of the four bombs burst on the air.

Death of B. K. Elliott.

Indianapolis, April 21.—Byron K. Elliott, seventy-seven years old, long prominent as a lawyer and jurist, for twelve years a judge of the supreme court of Indiana, is dead at his home in this city.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

A bill is pending in the senate increasing the number of supreme court justices from nine to eleven.

Governor Colquitt has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Texas legislature making illiteracy a suffrage disqualification.

The Republican members of the committee on ways and means have prepared a report in which they denounce the Underwood bill.

The winter home of Theodore P. Shonts at Daphne, Ala., on Mobile bay, was burned at a loss of \$100,000. There was much valuable bric-a-brac in the place.

Franklin B. Crosby, head of the sales department of the American Locomotive company, was instantly killed near Brockton when his auto hit a telegraph pole.

Mrs. Harry B. Warner, wife of an actor, was killed when an auto in which she was riding struck another machine which attempted to pass it, at Seaford, L. I.

Joseph Wilberforce Martin, the missing Memphis cotton broker, is reported well in Switzerland, which ends the investigation so far as London detectives are concerned.

The entire Atlantic battleship fleet will next winter make a three months' cruise of the Mediterranean as a part of the navy department's policy to give the enlisted men of the navy a liberal education.

It is said a resolution is about to be introduced in congress calling for an investigation of the facts surrounding the so-called restrictive practices of the organization of baseball in the country as represented by the national commission.

Governor Sulzer's state-wide direct primary bill, which abolishes party state conventions in New York, seeks to eliminate the party emblems and party circles from the primary ballot, the candidates being grouped by offices and getting their positions on the ballot through the drawing of lots.

MOVE TO BOOST VOCATIONAL LAW

Effort to Create State-Wide Interest In It.

TO GIVE THE PUBLIC LIGHT

Object of State Conference Called by Bankers' Association For June 3 and 4 Is to Arouse People to Increased Farming Possibilities Which Have Been Opened Through Vocational Law Enacted by Last Legislature.

Indianapolis, April 21.—This week the agricultural committee of the Indiana Bankers' association will ask the newspapers of the state to join in making its conference on agriculture and country life in Indiana a glowing success in point of attendance and state wide in its educational influence. The conference is to be held in Indianapolis on June 3 and 4, and its chief purpose is to give the public light on the increased farming possibilities which have been opened through the vocational law which came from the last legislature.

The conference will call together both men and women who are even remotely interested in movements which are working for greater agricultural results in Indiana, and the object sought is to explain what the vocational law can do for this state if the people will awaken to the opportunities it offers. While the prime purpose of the vocational law is to open the way for teaching agriculture in the public schools, the conference will take on a wider scope than this and will go into several farming questions, all of them leading to the common end of expanding the movements that Indiana may become a greater producer of soil wealth and make a corresponding gain in a financial way.

The bankers' organization, through its agricultural committee, spent a year making a diligent inquiry into farming conditions of Indiana and this committee made its report to the state association convention last year, when Charles L. Goodbar of Crawfordsville, chairman of the agricultural committee, said:

"The production of soil has in many communities decreased and a continuation of insane farming will put some Indiana land where it has put a great deal of land in the southern states—barren and abandoned. There is no exception to the rule that when you fail to conserve your soil your bank deposits go down. When the community in which you do business takes up conservation and rational rotation of crops your bank deposits go up. I defy you to mention any line of business which is as sensitive and as responsive to good care as the agricultural business."

At that time the bankers could not go much further than to encourage better farming methods in a general way. But since the last legislature made it possible for the counties to place agricultural instruction in the schools and placed Purdue university in financial position where it can broaden its work extensively, the bankers' association has seen the necessity of some body of men calling together the influential forces of people of Indiana, make plain the provisions of the new law and through a general campaign of education reveal to the people of every county that if they would have better farms, greater crops and increased wealth they should set the vocational law in motion and get from it all that it offers.

CROWD WITNESSES MURDER

Lafayette Negro Riddled With Bullets in Sight of Many.

Lafayette, Ind., April 21.—Henry Butcher, forty years old, was killed at Fifth and Main streets by Washington Price. Both men are colored. Price fired five shots into Butcher's body. Hundreds of persons were close to the scene and the shooting caused great excitement in the business section of the city. Price was arrested fifteen minutes later. He said that Butcher had been intimate with his wife and that he had repeatedly warned him to keep away from his home.

Martin Not in Geneva.

Geneva, April 21.—A search of every hotel and boarding house at Vevey revealed no trace of Joseph Wilberforce Martin, the missing cotton broker of Memphis, Tenn., or of anyone who resembles him, and the police are emphatic in declaring that he is not at that place. Telegrams which have awaited him at the postoffice are still unclaimed.

Printers Change Their Minds.

Brussels, April 21.—The printers have changed their attitude and voted by a proportion of 6 to 4 to resume work, but decided to contribute half their wages to the strike funds. All the newspapers came out as usual today. Order continues in all sections. It is estimated that nearly 400,000 have quit work throughout Belgium.

Head of Aviation School Killed.

Chicago, April 21.—Otto W. Brodie, a professional aviator, was killed by a fall from his machine at a height of forty-five feet at the aviation grounds on the west side. Brodie was head of a school of aviation and was testing a new machine.

SHAKE IT OFF

Rid Yourself of Unnecessary Burdens.—A Seymour Citizen Shows You How.

Don't bear unnecessary burdens. Burdens of a bad back are heavy. Get rid of them. Doan's Kidney Pills are for bad kidneys.

For lame, weak and aching backs. Local endorsement proves their worth.

A. P. Williams, 217 S. Broadway, Seymour, Ind., says: "I suffered intensely from troubles caused by my kidneys. I tried every remedy I heard of, but got no permanent relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy soon restored my kidneys to a normal condition and improved my health."

The above statement was given April 16, 1910, and during a personal interview on June 25, 1912, Mr. Williams said: "I have had no serious trouble from my kidneys since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I still use this remedy when I feel in need of a kidney tonic and I get good results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

KNOWS MUCH AT FIVE YEARS.

St. Louis Child Becomes a Prodigy Under Father's Direction.

Wanetta Haverstick of St. Louis, who recently passed her fifth birthday, has become a prodigy in the last few months. At four and a half years of age she was perhaps a little brighter, but certainly knew no more, than the average child of that age.

Her father, Dr. G. W. Haverstick, formerly a lecturer at the Physicians' and Surgeons' hospital of St. Louis, recalled that he had once been interested in the word method of instructing children. He tried this system with Wanetta.

In the first six months under the system she mastered the first grade reader, gathered a more comprehensive knowledge of geography than the average child has at twelve years, learned much about physiology, began to take an interest in politics and became so well versed in the Bible that she was excluded from the Sunday school class containing children of her age.

Coughs and Consumption.

Coughs and colds, when neglected, always lead to serious trouble of the lungs. The wisest thing to do when you have a cold that troubles you is to get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery. You will get relief from the first dose, and finally the cough will disappear. O. H. Brown, of Muscadine, Ala., writes: "My wife was down in bed with an obstinate cough, and I honestly believe that had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery, she would not be living today." Known for forty-three years as the best remedy for coughs and colds. Price 50c and \$1.00. Recommended by The Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind.

DEAD, SINGS FOR THE DEAD.

Voice Stilled Two Years Is Revived by Phonograph.

When the funeral of Caton L. Decker took place recently at Orange, N. J., one of the songs was sung by Decker's friend, W. Stanley Grimsted, who had been dead two years.

Grimsted was a professional singer and was known on the stage as Frank Stanley. Decker also was a singer, and he and Grimsted frequently sang together, one of their favorite songs being "Face to Face."

Grimsted made a solo record of that song, and Decker preserved it. Just before he died he requested that the record be played at his funeral. The request was complied with, and the mourners sat in awe while the dead chanted for the dead.

For Burns, Bruises and Sores

The quickest and surest cure for burns, bruises, boils, sores, inflammation and all skin diseases is Bucklen's Arnica Salve. In four days it cured L. H. Hadlin, of Iredell, Tex., of a sore on his ankle which pained him so he could hardly walk. Should be in every house. Only 25c. Recommended by The Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind. Advertisement.

HAMILTON IS CHEERED

BY LUKE'S POEM OF HOPE

CHEER UP.

We've had our time of flood and gloom;
We've neared the awful doors of doom.
And some have entered in.
But now the sun of hope peeps out.
Old trouble we can put to rout.
So grin, gosh darn it, grin!
—Luke McLuke

The above words of cheer contained in the Cincinnati Enquirer probably have done more toward bringing encouragement to the misery and grief stricken people of Hamilton than anything else. Printed on a board twenty feet high and fifteen feet wide, the little poem was hung up in front of the Rentschler building, and hundreds of Hamiltonians gathered about it, all going away with a flash of new hope on their faces.

YOUR HAIR IS TURNING GREY AND IT MAKES YOU LOOK OLD

This is Not the Time When
Old Age is to be
Desired

TO KEEP POPULAR, KEEP
YOUR APPEARANCE OF YOUTH

A young man was surprised to have his application for a position "turned down." He was better equipped for the position than the fellow who got it. He discovered that his grey hairs did it. He was "too old" looking. It's the same everywhere. There is no doubt but that grey hair does make a man look old. There is no use waiting another minute—don't lose your position or fail in getting a better one.

C. E. LOERTZ, A. J. PELLEN, GEO. F. MEYER

because you are old looking—use Hay's Hair Health now.

Those who are using Hay's Hair Health recommend it to their friends, because it is genuinely good, always restores grey hair to its natural color; destroys dandruff, keeps the scalp clean and healthy. You begin to note the difference at once. The few grey hairs disappear and never return.

Why look old when you are young? Get a bottle of Hay's Hair Health at once, start using it and see what a difference a few applications make.

Free: Sign this adv. and take it to following druggists and get a 50c. bottle of Hay's Hair Health and a 25c. cake of Harina Soap, for 50c.; or 1.00 bottle of Hay's Hair Health and two 25c. cakes of Harina Soap Free, for \$1.

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as commissioner, in the case of Charles H. Cordes, Administrator, vs. Gerrit Massman et al., by order of the Jackson Circuit Court, will sell at public auction, on the premises, at the southwest corner at the intersection of Brown and Carter streets, on

SATURDAY, MAY 3rd at one o'clock p. m. the following described real estate in Jackson county, to wit: Lot No. 14 in Block "H" in Sullivan's Addition to the city of Seymour.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash in hand, one-third in six months and one-third in nine months from date of sale, deferred payments to be evidenced by notes of the purchaser bearing six per cent. interest and waiving relief from valuation and appraisal laws, and to be secured by mortgage upon the premises.

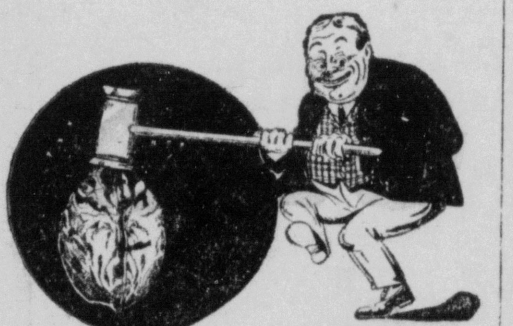
August Cordes, Commissioner.
Montgomery & Montgomery,
April 4, 1913. Attorneys.
a7-14-21d

What the Rain Does.

In parts of Australia, where the average yearly rainfall is not more than ten inches, a square mile of land will support only eight or nine sheep. In Buenos Aires the same area, with 34 inches of rain, supports 2,500 sheep.

Blood Bath Knocks Rheumatism

Remarkable Effect of a Remedy That
Actually Irrigates the Entire
Blood Supply.



The Hardest Nut of All, Rheumatism, is Cracked by S. S. S.

It sounds queer to take a blood bath but that is precisely the effect of a most remarkable remedy known as S. S. S. It has the peculiar action of soaking through the intestines directly into the blood. In five minutes its influence is at work in every artery, vein and tiny capillary. Every membrane, every organ of the body, every emunctory becomes in effect a filter to strain the blood of impurities. The stimulating properties of S. S. S. compel the skin, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder to all work to the one end of casting out every irritating, every pain-inflicting atom of poison; it dislodges by irrigation all accumulations in the joints, causes acid accretions to dissolve, renders them neutral and scatters those peculiar formations in the nerve centers that cause such mystifying and often baffling rheumatic pains.

And best of all, this remarkable remedy is welcome to the weakest stomach. If you have drugged yourself until your stomach is nearly paralyzed, you will be astonished to find that S. S. S. gives no sensation but goes right to work. This is because it is a pure vegetable infusion, is taken naturally into your blood just as pure air is inhaled naturally into your lungs.

You can get S. S. S. at any drug store at \$1.00 a bottle. It is a standard remedy, recognized everywhere as the greatest blood antiseptic ever discovered. If yours is a peculiar case, and you desire expert advice, write to The Swift Specific Co., 137 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

Do you realize the fact that thousands of women are now using

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female ills? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c. a large box at Drug-gists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Pains in the Stomach

If you continually complain of pains in the stomach, your liver or your kidneys are out of order. Neglect may lead to dropsy, kidney trouble, diabetes or Bright's disease. Thousands recommend Electric Bitters as the very best stomach and kidney medicine made. H. T. Alston, of Raleigh, N. C., who suffered with pain in the stomach and back, writes: "My kidneys were deranged and my liver did not work right. I suffered much, but Electric Bitters was recommended and I improved from the first dose. I feel now like a new man." It will improve you, too. Only 50c and \$1.00. Recommended by The Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind.

Advertisement.

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel

Andrew Anderson, a trolley conductor at Elliott City, Md., found a package containing \$550 cash and \$4,000 in certified checks and left it "at the office." The excited owner claimed it an hour later and gave the conductor 50 cents.

The American Can company reports a new demand for small tin cans from Africa, where the natives use them as earrings. The company says it made 2,000,000,000 common tin cans last year and some million "specials." Also it figures its year's output, if placed end to end, would reach six times around the earth.

Mrs. Emma Driver, who toured the country for years as a "bearded and fat lady," is dead at Brunswick, Me. Tipping the scales at 507 pounds, Mrs. Driver had a waist line two inches greater than her height, which was five feet six inches. She also wore a full beard. She was forty-seven years old.

The Countess of Cowper, who died recently at Cannes, had a peculiar funeral at Hertfordbury, England. The coffin was taken to the church on a timber wagon drawn by two farm horses, and the white pall over the casket was made out of her wedding robe.

Uncle Sam has given Cupid a rap, as far as army nurses go. Nurses who leave the service to get married will have the sum expended in carrying them to their post deducted from salary due. In other words, travel allowance depends on full three year service.

Judge Carpenter of the United States court in Chicago has refused naturalization papers to William Krueger, who, when asked who is "chief executive of the country," replied, "Kaiser Roosevelt."

Drive Sick Headaches Away

Sick headaches, sour gassy stomach, indigestion, biliousness disappear quickly after you take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They purify the blood and put new life and vigor in the system. Try them and you will be well satisfied. Every pill recommended by The Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind.

Advertisement.

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MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

SENATORS WILL BE ELECTED BY DIRECT VOTE IN AND AFTER 1915

Ratification of Amendment to
the Constitution Assures
the Change.

Views of Those Who Disagree
as to the Wisdom of the
New Method.

NEW AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

The text of the amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators is as follows:

"The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof for six years, and each senator shall have one vote." The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

WHEN the legislature of Connecticut recently ratified the federal constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people a change which had been advocated for more than sixty years was at last assured. As a result all men elected to the senate for the term beginning March 4, 1915, and for all terms thereafter will be chosen by direct vote.

Connecticut was the thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment, and her addition to the list made up the three-fourths required under the language of the constitution for the amendment of that instrument.

News of the Connecticut legislature's action was received with joy by advocates of the proposed change throughout the nation. It indicated the end of a long struggle in which much effort had been spent apparently in vain, for in spite of the many years the amendment had been advocated it was not until June 24, 1911, that the senate was induced for the first time in its history to give its consent to the change. On that day it voted to submit the proposed amendment to the states.

Massachusetts Was First.

The proposed change in the organic law was approved first by Massachusetts, May 23, 1912. Other states followed in rapid succession until within half a dozen of the necessary three-fourths had swung into line. Then progress became slower, and in some states the proposition was bitterly fought.

The complete list of states which ratified the amendment before Connecticut joined the procession are:

Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Not all of these states have officially notified Washington of their action, but letters urging promptness were sent recently to all states which had failed to report, and their compliance will mean an early announcement from the national capital that the amendment has been adopted.

The amendment was finally adopted is based upon what is known as the Bristow amendment, which would give the federal government the same authority it now holds with respect to the election of members of the house of representatives to supervise the election if necessary.

The Democrats in general fought this provision, but finally accepted it as the only compromise that could be brought about.

History of Amendment.

The amendment was introduced in the house April 5, 1911, and favorably reported April 12. It was amended and passed the next day. The proposition was introduced in the senate April 17, 1911, referred first to the committee on privileges and elections and re-referred to the judiciary committee.

In this committee it was fought long and aggressively, but a favorable report finally was obtained, and Senator Borah reported it, and on May 8, 1911, it was made the unfinished business. May 23 and 24 it was debated, and the next day an agreement was reached to vote on June 12.

The Bristow amendment was adopted June 12 by a vote of 44 to 44, the vice president casting the favorable vote that wrote it into the resolution. The same day the resolution was agreed to as amended by a vote of 64 to 21. The house twice before had rejected the terms of the Bristow amendment, but after long delay and

many weeks of inactivity the house conferees agreed to it.

Speaker Clark and William Jennings Bryan threw their influence for it on the ground that an amendment to the constitution in this form was better than none at all.

Effective In 1915.

Although senators agree that the amendment will determine the choice of senators for terms beginning in 1915, several legislatures have adjourned until that year and in such states some confusion may result. Senator Borah of Idaho, who is regarded as one of the best constitutional lawyers in the senate, says, however, that all subsequent elections must come under the amendment.

Special sessions of the legislature will be urged in many states in order that the machinery for senatorial elections under the new system may be prepared.

Among the prominent senators whose terms will expire two years hence and whose return will be dependent upon the direct votes of the people are Senators Brandegee of Connecticut, Bristow of Kansas, Cummins of Iowa, Dillingham of Vermont, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Gore of Oklahoma, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Perkins of California, Root of New York, Smith of Georgia, John Walter Smith of Maryland, Smoot of Utah, Stephenson of Wisconsin and Stone of Missouri.

Maryland May Elect First.

Maryland probably will be the first state to elect. Senator Jackson is now filling the unexpired term of Senator Rayner by appointment of a Republican governor. The legislature will meet next winter in regular session and then will make provision for the election of a senator to succeed Mr. Jackson. It is not probable that a Republican governor will call a special session of the legislature.

Senator Borah, who for three years conducted the fight for the amendment and through his insistence brought the house conferees to terms and obtained the final agreement to the resolution submitting the question to the states, was greatly gratified when he learned of the action of Connecticut.

Discussing the importance of the amendment, he said:

"It will do away with deadlocks and scandals in state legislatures and will remove the corrupting influences that have done so much to destroy the confidence of the people in their legislatures. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the corruption engendered in state legislatures has its source in senatorial elections."

"It will enable the people to elect state legislatures on well defined state issues, disentangled from senatorial elections, and enable the people to elect United States senators on well defined national issues disentangled from matters of local legislation. In other words, it will give a free scope in this feature of the government to the representative principles of our government."

"The ratification of this amendment demonstrates, after all, it is not so difficult to amend the constitution. When the people are thoroughly aroused and are thoroughly interested they can make congress conform to their desires promptly and rapidly."

New State Laws Necessary.

The new amendment gives to the state legislatures the right to prescribe the methods of electing senators. Many legislatures which have adjourned will not reconvene until a few weeks before the terms of more than thirty senators expire.

It is expected that in many states the legislatures will adopt the plan authorized in the new amendment and direct the governors to appoint senators temporarily until the people can elect them at regularly called elections.

Special sessions of the legislatures will be urged in many states, so that the necessary laws can be passed before the general elections of 1914. In some states action has already been taken or will be before the legislatures and their present sessions authorizing the people to vote for senators at next year's election.

Senator Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas, author of the joint resolution adopted by congress, by which ratification was set in motion, expressed great delight when informed of Connecticut's action. It was his firm conviction, he said, that the direct election of senators would prevent corrupt practices and make it possible for a man of moderate means to enter the senate.

In his opinion, it will be impossible for a man of wealth to purchase the electorate of an entire state, an entirely different matter from buying a sufficient number of legislators to secure an election. A repetition of the Lorimer and similar scandals, in the judgment of Mr. Bristow, will be impossible.

Senator Cummins of Iowa said: "For the past ten years I have been working in behalf of such an amendment to the constitution. In my opinion, this will prove one of the greatest reforms in the direction of the purification of

the ballot that has ever been undertaken in this generation."

Pleasing to President.

President Wilson's comment on learning that Connecticut had ratified the amendment and assured its adoption was:

"I am sincerely glad that the amendment had been ratified so promptly and that a reform so long fought for has at last been accomplished."

Not all factions are agreed, however, that the adoption of the amendment is an improvement or that it is directly in line with the principles of our government. Some views of those who are not committed to the amendment are thus set forth by a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"The adoption of this amendment means a long step toward the abandonment of our system of representative government and the establishment in its place of a pure democracy. The senate will not be the same any more. It will no longer represent the states as such, but the people of the states. Yet will the senators in no sense stand for 'popular government.'"

Figures of Population.

"New York has a population of 9,113, 279. New Jersey a population of 2,537, 167 and Pennsylvania a population of 7,665,111, making a total population for these three states of 19,315,557. Nevada has a population of 81,875. Wyoming a population of 145,965 and Utah a population of 373,351, making a total population for these three states of 601,191. Yet with 18,714,366 more people New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will count for no more in the senate than Nevada, Wyoming and Utah."

"At the last presidential election New York cast 1,587,983 votes, New Jersey cast 432,534 votes and Pennsylvania cast 1,220,201 votes. At the same election Nevada cast 20,044 votes, Wyoming cast 42,296 votes and Utah cast 111,876 votes. Under the new amendment one voter in Nevada will count for more than sixty voters in Pennsylvania, for under the new amendment each of the states, whatever its population, is to have two senators."

"Population is the basis of representation in the house of representatives, and as the senate is to be made a popular assembly, in effect if not in terms, manifestly there should be another amendment to the constitution making population the basis of representation in the senate. As the character of the senate is to be changed by this amendment, still another amendment would be in order—an amendment providing for the abolition of the senate and the transfer of such special powers as it has to the house."

"That would simplify the processes of legislation, would save the taxpayers an enormous sum of money for the support of a body which has outlived its days and would bring the legislative branch of the government into closer touch with the people, to their confusion and loss, doubtless, but with in the ready reach of every wind of demagoguery that might blow."

"It would also bring the country into agreement with the most advanced progressive thought of the times and open the way for the amendment of the constitution, to the end that the people might review the decisions of the courts in popular assemblies or at the polls. With the senate abolished and the right secured to the people of reviewing and setting aside the judgments of the courts when they failed to satisfy the sense of 'popular justice,' we should be making progress, indeed."

Question of Judgment.

"In view of the adoption of the new amendment to the constitution, it might well be asked are the people of the United States capable of self government? This amendment is the work of men who have utterly misconceived the theory upon which the senate was made a part of the legislative branch of the government or who have misled the people into sacrificing one of the surest defenses they have had since the foundation of this republic against the fury of partisan strife and the menace of sectional reprisal."

"The senate has been a salutary check upon the crude and dangerous work of the house and the tyranny of the executive, and to the senate, with all its imperfections, is the country indebted for the defeat of many iniquitous enterprises."

"It is to be made now as nearly like the house in the character of its membership, in the methods that men must adopt to secure their election, and instead of the house as the product of the shifting passions of the hour we shall have two, with the added danger of demagogues elected for six years, instead of two, and capable in that time of doing irreparable damage to the country and all its remaining institutions."

Although there was some delay in getting the last few ratifications necessary to make up the three-fourths, no proposed change in the federal constitution ever received such a quick response from legislatures. Once the movement was under way progress was rapid, and it is now predicted that the complete ratification of the amendment will have been certified to officially before the summer is ended.

"The final act with respect to this amendment will occur within the next three months," said Senator Borah after Connecticut's ratification was reported. "The legislatures of Tennessee and Florida are soon to meet, and I have received assurances from the state officials and from senators from those states that the amendment will be ratified."

"The state department will receive official notification of the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of the states many months before the next senatorial campaign."

ONLY DEAD LAND ON WHOLE EARTH

South Polar Region Is So Described.

NOTHING CAN LIVE THERE.

Entire Antarctic Continent Is Barren and Lifeless, Save For Seals, Birds and a Small Insect, Says Scientist. Further Exploration Around Pole Would Be Useless.

The only entirely dead region of the earth. Thus is the land surrounding the south pole described by Sir Ray Lankester of England, who is recognized as an authority on subjects pertaining to the antarctic.

Sir Ray is director of the Natural History museum at London and as such has charge of all the specimens of animal life brought back from the south polar continent by Captain Scott's expedition on the Discovery several years ago.

He also has had official first hand information as to the results of all the exploration in that part of the globe.

In discussing the knowledge brought to light by the various expeditions Sir Ray recently declared there would be no use of further exploration within a thousand miles of the south pole. Any further facts brought out by such work would be of no scientific value, and their collection consequently would entail unwarranted perils.

Few Living Things.

"There is no living thing on the antarctic continent," he said, "excepting the seals and the penguins and a few other birds found on and near the coast line and a minute insect like the so called glacier flea, together with a few animalcules living in pools formed by the melting of ice in the brief summer and species of algae, mosses, lichens and fungi."

Flowers would grow at the south pole in summer if it were not for the mountains there, according to Professor Lankester. It is these mountains that make the south pole so cold.

The south polar area is an elevated mountainous land reaching 12,000 feet in parts, covered with perpetual ice in consequence of the elevation. Moreover, the antarctic continent is surrounded by the sea and is lifeless.

"There is a vast area of land around the north polar sea," said Sir Ray, "which is green with vegetation and dotted with brilliantly colored flowers in summer and yet is only 500 miles distant from the north pole."

"In the arctic region there are seals, white bear, walrus, fox, wolves, musk ox and many small mammals and birds which stray from the neighboring continental lands. There is abundant vegetation, including flowering plants, which find a growing place wherever land is exposed."

"So far as temperature is concerned, these flowers and plants would grow at the north pole itself were there any islands in that part of the frozen polar sea. In contrast to the low lying land around the north pole, the mountainous interior of Greenland is of high elevation and covered with perpetual ice and devoid of life."

Terrible Blizzards.

"The north pole is, in fact, a fair weather zone, while, on the other hand, the antarctic land is swept at all times of the year by blizzards of exceptional force and duration."

From the very beginning of life on the earth, it is asserted, the south pole has been an uninhabited region. No animals ever lived there. The deepest digging will disclose no bones of extinct creatures.

The antarctic continent is literally the only place on the whole earth where silence and mystery have existed from the first. It is regarded as very doubtful if there are any minerals near the south pole.

TO SELL OAK OF CHARLES II.

Historic Estate of Boscobel Will Be Auctioned In June.

Boscobel, the historic estate in Shropshire, England, on or near which King Charles II. is said to have hidden in an immense oak tree after the battle of Worcester, is to be sold at auction in June.

History has different versions of the hiding place of the royal fugitive. For a time it was believed he had secreted himself in the famous oak, but now it is generally accepted that he was hidden in Boscobel House itself, and tourists are shown the trapdoor in the floor through which he descended. The royal oak, although not the original tree, is still the object of veneration to travelers.

Boscobel House is about twenty-five miles from Worcester, where the battle was fought. On Sept. 3, 1650, when Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell in the conflict that ruined his hopes, he fled with some of his loyal followers, taking refuge at Whitehall. Then, so the story goes, he and Wilmot, one of his men, hid in the branches of the huge oak. It is certain that they went into Boscobel House later.

Filipinos Becoming Fans.

Missionaries and others returning from the Philippines report that the natives of the archipelago have taken to baseball with a fervor equal to that of the Americans. The game was introduced into the Philippines by American soldiers.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Post-office as Second-class Matter.

DAILY	
One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25
One Month	.45
One Week	.10
WEEKLY	
One Year in Advance	\$1.00

MONDAY APRIL 21, 1913.

This Talk Is For
YOU,
Mr. Merchant.

The manufacturer who puts his goods on your shelves and counters and then helps you sell these goods by advertising YOUR STORE as the place to buy them deserves your hearty support and co-operation.

You know as well as we do that the only really efficient way to create actual demand on your store for these goods is through the medium of the daily newspapers.

When a manufacturer uses the newspapers that your customers read to tell these customers that you sell his product he is working for you, and you should help him all you can by pushing his goods and meeting the demand at least half way.

But when a manufacturer tries to tell you that a "general publicity" advertisement addressed to the people of North America will benefit your business, set him right. Show him that the only kind of advertising that will help you is the advertising that is addressed to the people of this city. Show him that the daily newspaper offers the one efficient way of talking to EVERYBODY. Show him that he cannot help himself unless he helps you.

FEDERATION OF MUSICAL CLUBS

Eighth Biennial Convention Began at Chicago Today.

Chicago, April 21.—The National Federation of Musical Clubs which began its eighth biennial convention and musical festival here today, has but one subject in view; the betterment of musical conditions throughout the United States. It seeks opportunities to raise the standards and ideals of the creative musician, the executive artist, the student and the listener. The needs of all classes are to be studied and help given wherever possible.

The departments now existing and others soon to be established will further the progress of American musical art in all its branches. The organization is now a power in the land, and its influence is growing and extending. Through its Public School Committee it reaches the children of the country. Its plan of study department helps students, especially those who are remote from the musical centers. Through the Bureau of Reciprocity artists may have wider opportunities, and through the American Music Committee composers are encouraged to put forth their best efforts and are assisted in obtaining a hearing.

In this National Organization there are now more than 500 clubs representing a number of about 60,000.

Plants! Plants! Plants!
For sale by T. W. Kennedy, Hayden Ind. Early cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, egg plants, celery and sweet potato plants, best varieties, stalky good count and lowest prices. m8w

Time expires May 1st, for mortgage exemptions. See H. A. Hodapp. a30d&w



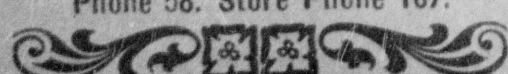
Hardy Roses

In hardy roses for the garden or lawn, we are offering the few varieties that have been found to be the most reliable. They have plump green wood and hosts of roots.

We also offer you two of the best Clematis—Jackmanii—Deep purple, Pinniculata—Feathery white.

The above will be on sale at our store, 16 N. Chestnut street Saturday, April 12th, and thereafter during the spring.

Seymour Greenhouses
Phone 58. Store Phone 167.



PLAN OF DISSOLUTION

Union-Southern Pacific Ready to Comply With Sherman Act.

St. Louis, April 21.—Attorneys for the Union Pacific Railroad Company are here completing the plan which they informed Attorney-General McReynolds would be ready today for dissolving the Union-Southern Pacific merger, in accordance with the Sherman law. Mr. McReynolds has let it be known that he is opposed to the latest proposal for distribution of \$226,000,000 Southern Pacific stock in the Union Pacific treasury, and if this plan is presented to the court he will oppose its acceptance. Counsel for the railroads say, however, that they know the Attorney-General's ideas and their plan presented today will be acceptable to him, they believe.

The difficulty in formulating a plan entirely satisfactory to Mr. McReynolds has aroused further talk in official circles of a Government receivership for the Southern Pacific stock which the Union Pacific holds. There is serious doubt among the members of the Department of Justice as to the power of the St. Louis court to extend the time limit given by the Supreme Court within which to accomplish the disintegration under the Sherman law. The railroads have until May 10 to present a plan acceptable to the authorities, and the provision was entered in the Supreme Court's ruling that failure to meet this condition would result in a settlement of the problem by the appointment of a receiver to dispose of the stock.

Bankers identified with the Union and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies have considered the possibility of a Federal receivership for the Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific. It is believed that, owing to the difficulties presented to the formation of a plan of dissolution acceptable to the Government, the appointment of a receiver would not be objectionable to them. Under a receivership the \$126,650,000 stock would probably be distributed throughout a term of years, and would not, therefore, seriously affect security values in the market by being pressed for sale in quantity.

While the terms of the latest plan for dissolving the merger have been zealously guarded by Directors of the Union Pacific, it is taken for granted that it deals exclusively with the disposition of the stock and makes no provision for the future ownership of the Central Pacific.

CLUB WOMEN IN SESSION.

Delegates from all Parts of Country Assemble at Washington.

Washington, April 21.—The council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held here today at the National Museum, marked the official opening of the general convention of the organization, to which delegates have come from all parts of the country. President and Mrs. Wilson will give a reception to the delegates tomorrow afternoon, and on Wednesday the club women will be the guests of the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

The council meeting this year is of interest in a historical way, as the constitution of the General Federation was adopted twenty-three years ago this month. The presiding officer is Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Tex., president of the General Federation. Many subjects affecting the interest of women will be discussed during the convention.

ENGINES MEET

Brotherhood Session Will Continue Until April 26th.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 21.—This city is crowded with delegates to the meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which began here today and will last until April 26th. The meeting will be divided into two sessions and many subjects of interest to the organization will be discussed.

Sunday School Reports.

	Att.	Col.
Methodist	216	\$38.45
Baptist	196	5.00
Christian	132	2.26
German M. E.	110	2.08
Second Baptist	13	.75
Woodstock	79	2.46
Nazarene	63	4.67
	809	\$55.67

We have ample supply of all sizes domestic coal on hand. Anthracite coal and coke. Orders promptly delivered. Ebner Ice & Cold Storage Co. a20d-a3w

Ice Cream in any quantity at Salmon's restaurant, opposite the Pennsylvania depot. Phone 110. a25d

Fresh Oysters, Ice Cream. Sweeney's stand. o12dtr

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Due to Increased Demand for Luxuries by the People.

All the speakers at the wholesale grocers' annual banquet at Indianapolis discussed the question of the high cost of living. Men of national prominence representing food product manufacturers, merchandise brokers, wholesalers and retailers, were present.

"Groceries and canned goods have not been as cheap in years as they are at present," said John A. Green of Cleveland, president of the National Association of Retail Grocers. "With the exception of meat and butter, groceries have not been as cheap in twenty-five years as they are today. The grocery trade is giving the people better service and better goods for their money than ever before."

Mr. Green defended the system of distribution of food products through the wholesalers and retailers.

"There is no cheaper method of distribution," he said. "If there had been a cheaper method, capital would have found it out long ago and we would have been wiped off the face of the earth. If it is possible for a cheaper method to be devised, we are the ones to find it."

This was said in reply to B. B. Johnson, secretary to Governor Ralston, who interrupted Mr. Green when the latter was talking about profits to ask where the welfare of the consumer was being considered. Governor Ralston had been invited to speak at the banquet, but had sent his secretary, who in a short address had intimated that there was something unjust to the consumer in the methods of food distribution, and that perhaps the wholesalers or middlemen somewhere had something to do with excessive prices. Mr. Johnson shook hands with Mr. Green after the latter had finished. Mr. Green called for absolute honesty in business, and appealed to the wholesalers to insist on prompt payments from the retailers.

He believed the retail grocery trade would be put on a better footing, because the requirement of prompt payments from the retailers to the wholesalers would force the retailers to require prompt payments from their customers. In Mr. Green's opinion, the manufacturers have a right to protect their goods by requiring the goods to be sold at certain fixed prices, and he believed this was a protection to the consumer as well.

George E. Lichty, of Waterloo, Ia., president of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, maintained that there is only a small margin of profit enjoyed by the manufacturers, brokers, wholesalers and retailers, and that the cause for the high cost of living must be sought elsewhere. For example, he said, enough tomatoes could be purchased on the market for \$1.50 to serve all the 125 banquets present, but that if a dish of sliced tomatoes should be called for at one of the high class hotels it probably would cost between 25 and 40 cents.

J. E. Linihan, of New York, president of the American Specialty Manufacturing Association, which is composed of manufacturers of food products, said it was erroneous to suppose manufacturers and wholesalers desired to boost prices. It was the desire of the manufacturers, he said, to sell their goods as low as possible. "It is a fallacy of some economists who say that there should be no place for the wholesaler."

The most care to serve the public fairly is taken by the manufacturers who advertise the most widely, Mr. Linihan said, because such manufacturers must have good goods to back up their advertising, and they have more responsibility.

John Brunning of Indianapolis, representing the local brokers' association, welcomed the wholesalers on behalf of the merchandise brokers. George E. Green, of Chicago, representing the manufacturers, said there was no line of goods handled on a closer margin of profit than the food supplies. He believed the high cost of living is due to increased demand for luxuries. Mr. Goddard was toastmaster, and said he did not believe there was a more honorable and honest calling than the business of a wholesale grocer.

Advertised List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour, Indiana, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

LADIES.

Mrs. Hallie Wagoner.

MEN.

Mr. Wallace McClannan.

Mr. J. H. Moore.

Mr. W. T. Redifer.

William Schrier.

Cornelius Tuuk.

Mr. H. A. Very.

April 21, 1913.

EDWARD A. REMY, P. M.

Calling Cards.

One hundred calling cards, single line, for 50c. Republican Office.

ADVANCE

Mid-Season Sale

IS NOW GOING ON

6½c Standard Calicoes 5c
Calico of the full standard quality, navy blue, grey shirting and shepherd check in all sizes, regular 6½c values, sale price 5c

12½c Genuine Red Seal Zephyr Gingham 9½c
In plain colors. These goods are fast colors, and much in demand, 12½c grade, sale price 9½c

10c Daisy Bleached Muslin 7½c
A fine, soft cotton free from starch, measures full 36 in. in width, regular 10c value, sale price 7½c

15c Printed Madras 12½c
Printed madras shirting 30 in. black and white in dots, figures and stripes, for shirt waists and men's shirts, 15c quality, sale price 12½c

10c Zephyr Gingham 7½c
Valmore zephyr gingham in plaids, checks and stripes, a large variety of patterns, regular 10c value, sale price 7½c

25c Corded Silk Mulls 19c
A choice assortment of Jacquard figured and corded, stripe silk mouseline, in all the leading shades, 25c value, sale price 19c

7c Cotton Challies 4½c
Cotton challies, Persian figures and stripes, in all the new colors, 7c quality, advance mid-season sale price 4½c

25c Poplin 19c
Plain poplins, 27 in. wide, in solid colors, with hair line silk stripes, 25c quality, sale price 19c

12½c and 15c Gingham 9c
Woven madras and seersucker gingham, in checks, shirting stripes and plain colors, regular 12½c and 15c grade, sale price 9c

18c Serpentine Crepe 12½c
Choice assortment of the well-known serpentine crepe, beautiful designs, regular 18c, sale price 12½c

25c Woven Tissues 16½c
Woven tissue, striped and dotted, fine and sheer, in all colors, 25c quality, sale price 16½c

9c Seersucker Gingham 6¼c
Seersucker striped gingham, 27 in. wide, all the popular styles in blues, fancy and nurses' stripes, 9c quality, sale price 6¼c

15c Seersucker Reppel-ete 12½c
Seersucker stripes, 27 in. wide, a cloth very popular, owing to its not having to be ironed, regular 15c grade, sale price 12½c

19c Arnold Plisse 14c
Persian figures and stripes, in all colors, regular 19c values, sale price 14c

7½c Full Standard Apron Gingham 5¼c
In all the best checks, blue, brown, black, full standard quality, 7½c grade, sale price 5¼c

12½c Chambray Gingham 9½c
A full line of chambray gingham in plain colors, warranted to wash, sale price 9½c

25c Blouse Linen 19c
Blouse linen, 30 in. wide, all linen, natural color, 25c quality, sale price 19c

35c Mercerized Voile 19c
Plain mercerized voile, an extra fine, sheer quality, all the new colors, 35c quality, sale price 19c

GOLD MINE DEPARTMENT STORE

SPECIAL CASH PRICES

For All This Week

Beginning Tuesday Morning, April 22,
Will Close Saturday Night, April 26th

Bleached Muslin, for this week, 5c per yard

Blue, grey and checked Calico, 4c per yard

Yard wide Percale in light and dark colors, per yard 7½c

36 inch Messalines in mostly all colors, per yard 69c

Cotton Poplin in a few colors, for this week, per yard 12½c

One large lot of Poplins and Soisettes, about all colors, at 19c

Silk Poplins in about all colors, 50c quality at 38c

20 per cent. on all heavy dress goods.

One large lot of ladies' and misses' Skirts, worth up to \$5.00, at \$2.98

One large lot of ladies' Handkerchiefs, worth 7½c each, 2 in box 9c

Coats special for this week, only \$4.95

One large lot of ladies' and misses' Skirts in all colors, handsome styles worth up to \$10.00, for this week, only \$5.00

A fine line of Dresses in silk, shepard checks, silk poplins, messalines, our former price \$12.50, for this week, only \$7.50

One large lot of ladies' House Dresses, best fitting garments obtainable, worth \$1.00 to \$1.25, all gingham and fast colors, at 85c

Embroideries and Laces at Special Prices

The DAY-LIGHT DRY GOODS STORE
POSTAL BUILDING SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Cadet Hose

For BOYS and GIRLS

Become better friends to mothers every day. They relieve them of the task of continually darning, and when she starts her son or daughter out to spend the afternoon there is no danger of them returning with their hose torn off.

Linen heels and toes, reenforced knees.

Every pair absolutely guaranteed.

25 Cents.

Let your children wear the best hose on the market.

The Hub

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS



Special Notice

Just received a fresh shipment of Strawberries, Tomatoes, Rhubarb, Radishes, Cucumbers, Green Peppers, Celery, Kale.

APPLES per peck
25, 30, 35 and 40c

Yellow and Red Seed Sweet Potatoes.
YELLOW AND WHITE ONION SETS.

MAYES' Cash GROCERY
7 WEST SECOND STREET. PHONE 658

Electric Wiring

Yes, we do Electric Wiring, have for 15 years, and do it right. All work guaranteed to pass fire underwriters' inspection.

Phone 165 and let us call and give you an estimate.

BEVINS PLUMBING SHOP
15 S. Chestnut Street.

ABSTRACTER & ATTORNEY

When you buy a farm or city lot, demand an Abstract made by **C.F. Lautzenheiser**
BROWNSTOWN, IND.



When we repair a watch or clock you may depend upon it if it is beyond repair we will tell you so and if it is possible to make it run right we will repair it.

We guarantee all our work. Can you afford to go elsewhere.

J. G. LAUPUS
JEWELER

PERSONAL.

Alex Bollinger went to Columbus this morning.

R. O. Mays was in Indianapolis today on business.

Albert Kasting was in Brownstown today on business.

C. E. Davis made a business trip to Brownstown today.

Miss Blanche Barick went to Shelbyville this morning.

L. E. Day made a business trip to Madison this morning.

J. L. Blair made a business trip to Madison this morning.

James Horning went to Indianapolis this morning on business.

Paul Brunow of Columbus spent Sunday here with his parents.

Louis Mellenkamp of Columbus spent Sunday with friends in this city.

A. Sciarra of Columbus spent Sunday with his brother, F. Sciarra and family.

Mrs. Charles Combs and son and Mrs. Sarah Combs spent today in Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Moritz went to Indianapolis this morning to spend the day.

Miss Mabel Harris went to Osgood Saturday afternoon to visit over Sunday with friends.

John Stegner is at home from Terre Haute where he was called by the illness of an uncle.

Mrs. John Tovey of Brownstown was in the city today on her way to Sellersburg to spend the day.

Judge Joseph Shea returned to Indianapolis this morning after spending a few days here on business.

Miss Rose Holman of Indianapolis spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. John Holman and other relatives.

Miss Jennie Trotter, who has been visiting Mrs. Mary Ewing, returned to her home in Corydon this morning.

Judge Swails and Miss Mabel Gray went to Bedford this morning to attend the Lawrence County Circuit Court.

Mrs. M. Adams of Columbus was here this morning on her way home from a visit with relatives in Jennings county.

E. P. Whitmer, of Indianapolis, is here for a few days' visit with his mother, Mrs. Ida Whitmer on North Chestnut street.

Mrs. A. A. Conner and daughter, Mrs. Pearl Burrell of Brownstown were here this morning on their way to Indianapolis.

Mrs. C. O. Harbaugh and son returned to their home in Kirkland this morning after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Grover Sage.

Mrs. Margaret Stodghill of Columbus and Mrs. Otto Elkins and son, Edison, of Rushville spent Sunday the guests of Miss Ella Merriam.

Miss Della Kleinmeyer returned this morning from Brownstown, where she spent Sunday with her grandmother, Mrs. Sophia Kleinmeyer.

Mrs. Clyde Rayburn and daughter went to Mitchell this morning to see Mr. Rayburn, who has been working there on the B. & O. S-W. since the flood.

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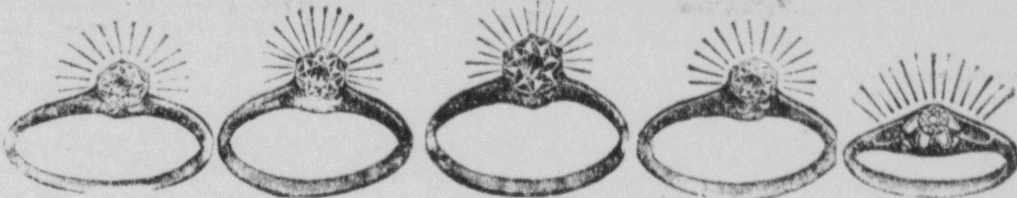
We Would Like To Have You Come In

And look at the new SUITS and FURNISHING GOODS now being shown here. We would especially like to have you try on a few of our Suits in the size that was made to fit a man of your build. We'd like to have you stand before the mirror, view the garments from all sides and see if you have ever had a better fit.

And we'd like to have you do the same with your boy, too—if you have one—for the boys' clothes we sell are tailored in an uncommon manner. They are extremely stylish, very durable and fit perfectly.

WE LIKE TO SHOW GOODS. COME.

Adolph Steinwedel
PAY LESS and DRESS BETTER



April is the diamond month. If your birthday isn't in April, a diamond is a good investment anyway. We have a few that we bought right and will sell them right.

We guarantee every gem we handle to be exactly what we say it is. And you have to take, someone's SAY SO.

W. Stratton & Son, Jewelers

HAVE you ever considered your plumbing from the standpoint of home health? There is no feature about the house that tends to maintain the health of yourself and family more than a sanitary plumbing equipment.

There is but one way to insure hygienic conditions in your home, and that is insist that your plumbing fixtures are of a reputable make and that they are installed right.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures and our high-grade workmanship provide every requisite of a sanitary and efficient plumbing equipment and insure permanent satisfaction.

J. A. Quinn & Co.
Phone 237. 115 S. Chestnut St.

Now Is the Time to Have Your Lawn Mower Sharpened

We Also Sharpen Scissors, Umbrellas Repaired. Knives, W. A. Carter & Son Saws, Etc. OPPOSITE INTERURBAN STATION

Better Clothes



You'll Do Well

to come to this Home of Good Clothes for all your Spring Out-fitting:

CLASSY SUITS

Here are the Spring styles, beautifully tailored from choice suitings. Different and better in every way

\$10-\$12-\$15-\$20 to \$25.00

SHIRTS

Exclusive and classy styles in Shirts

50c-75c-\$1.00-\$1.50-\$2.00

Come here to do your choosing and wear the best of Out-fitting. It costs no more.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.
Seymour's Largest Outfitters

Better Service

JUST A MINUTE

Are you getting full value when buying coal? We do not think you are, if you're not buying it here, because we sell the best on the market for the money. But you needn't take our word for it. We welcome an investigation and comparison. Try a ton of it. Order today.

Ramond City Coal
AT \$4.25 PER TON.

EBNER ICE & COLD STORAGE CO.
COAL AND ICE
PHONE No. 4.

A PLEASURE

It is a pleasure to recommend Nyal Face Cream for the toilet. Like all other Nyal preparations, it never deceives the user, and fully justifies the claim that it is not excelled by any similar preparation. Get a free Nyal book at our store, and learn how and why these preparations are made and used.

Drop in and try a whiff of our new spring perfumes. You'll be delighted, and so will we.

Cox Pharmacy
PHONE 100. USE IT.

Spaunhurst Osteopaths

FIVE YEARS IN SEYMOUR

Osteopathy helps all, cures many, injuries none. Both lady and gentleman Osteopaths at 14 West Second St. Office phone. 557; Residence, 305.



I SEE YOU'RE UP TO DATE

A look-in at No. 120 E. Second St., will convince you of this fact. Well we have to be in order to give our customers the right workmanship, at the right time and at the right price. Well selected leather and of the right quality is our motto. Let us be your Mr. Fix-it.

W.N. FOX

Electric Shoe Shop
120 E. Second St., Seymour, Ind.



SUPPOSE YOU "SAVE" A DOLLAR

on a load of lumber, and suppose 25 per cent. of it turns out to be waste in the form of poorly seasoned stock, knot holes, cross grains, cracks and splits, etc.—where does the "saving" come in? Take it from us, there is no economy in buying "cheap" lumber. It's the dearest, after all. You will find our lumber all throughout, no waste, well seasoned, carefully selected. Satisfaction guaranteed, or bring it back. And we price it just right. Now when do we get that order?

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LADIES AND GENTS

All kinds of Soft, Stiff, Straw and Panama Hats to Clean, Block and Reshape.

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Wood Dyes in sixteen standard shades.

Screen Enamel will make your old screens look like new.

ADAMANT FLOOR PAINT.

It floors them all. A special paint for a special purpose. 50c per quart.

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Practice Limited to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and Fitting Glasses.
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HOLDEN PLANS TO PUT ALFALFA ON EVERY FARM

Plan to Unite All Interests in Nation-Wide Campaign for the General Growing of Alfalfa.

Extension Department to Aid Any Community Interested in Conducting Campaign to Encourage the Growing of Alfalfa—No More Difficult to Grow Than Clover and Gives Double the Yield

Alfalfa Automobile Trains Important Feature of the Work—Schedules to Be Arranged and Meetings to Be Held at Farm Homes—Prominent Speakers to Accompany Each Alfalfa Train—Alfalfa Organizations Will Be Formed in Each Community to Promote the Work—Field Men Experienced in Alfalfa Growing Will Follow Up Preliminary Work Where Requested and Give Aid in Getting a Start—Professor P. G. Holden, Director Extension Department, International Harvester Company, Chicago, Will Direct the Work.

Campaign work with automobiles to begin early in April and extend into the late fall. County and city superintendents of schools, colleges, institute workers, Chautauqua lecturers, and others interested in the work will be assisted in obtaining alfalfa charts and lantern slides. Alfalfa literature and booklets will be given wide distribution throughout the country. Special alfalfa articles will be sent to farm journals and magazines, and plate and matrix pages to newspapers. Alfalfa editions of newspapers will be published where campaigns are conducted. Dates will be arranged for "Alfalfa Day" in the schools. The campaign will be conducted in co-operation with farmers' institutes, bankers, business men, commercial clubs, granges, live stock and dairy associations in any community where the people are anxious to improve their conditions agriculturally and are willing to give their time and money for an enthusiastic campaign.

Work to be started immediately in the Corn and Cotton Belt States and in the East. Thirty to forty meetings will be held in each county, the number depending on local conditions.

To accomplish the most in agricultural development, we must begin with the man behind the crop. Upon him depends the final working out of the



Alfalfa Field in Bloom.

principles of agriculture—the simple and practical things—which our schools, colleges and experiment stations are endeavoring to bring into general use.

Professor Holden proposes to carry these principles further even than the very effective work done on the agricultural trains, by using that most modern vehicle—the automobile—going directly to the people on their own farms where the meetings are to be held.

Agricultural development needs in addition to the work of our public institutions, the individual efforts of every merchant, banker, corporation, or laboring man, and this plan calls for their heartiest co-operation.

This plan for increasing the yields of our crops by the more extensive growing of that wonderful soil improver, ALFALFA, is meeting the approval of all men who have any knowledge of the beneficial results of its introduction as a general crop.

Campaigns are now being organized in five different states, and Professor Holden is daily answering requests for his assistance in organizing other localities, and invites cordial co-operation with every community interested.

ALFALFA PROVERBS

By Charles M. Carroll.
Alfalfa enriches the ground.
Alfalfa is a drought resister.
Alfalfa is the best soil doctor.
Alfalfa adds humus to the soil.
Alfalfa increases the milk flow.
Alfalfa is high in feeding value.
Alfalfa balances the corn ration.
Grow your protein—don't buy it.
Alfalfa sod grows larger corn crops.
Alfalfa is the greatest of all subsoil crops.

Alfalfa has no equal as a hog pasture.

Alfalfa keeps stock in good condition.

Alfalfa should be grown on every farm.

An alfalfa field is a hog's idea of heaven.

Fox tail is the greatest enemy of alfalfa.

Growing alfalfa is good business farming.

Alfalfa means more money and better homes.

Raise what you feed and feed what you raise.

Alfalfa does things and never loafs on the job.

Alfalfa with a fair chance always makes good.

Alfalfa fills the hay mow and pays for the privilege.

Alfalfa is the cheapest and best feed for beef cattle.

Alfalfa insures larger yields from the crops that follow.

Alfalfa contains more protein per ton than clover or corn.

Alfalfa is the agricultural wonder of the twentieth century.

Alfalfa yields from two to three times as much as clover or timothy, and is more valuable hay.

Alfalfa is being successfully grown in every agricultural county in New York, and on at least one farm in nearly every township. It is possible to grow it on some part of practically every farm in the state.

Alfalfa excels every other crop.

Crop Improvement

"The most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of soil."
—Abraham Lincoln

THE COUNTY FARM AGENT

How He Works by Arousing a Community Spirit to Co-operate in Developing Production as Well as Marketing.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]
The County Farm Bureau in charge of the County agent is in reality an Agricultural Commercial club correlating all of the different forces in the county. The county agent represents the U. S. department of agriculture, the State Agricultural college, the Commercial club, the bankers, the grain exchanges and other national associations.

It is his work to become not only adviser to the farmers, but to harness all of the forces in a county to work together. What he must have is team work.

One of his first duties is to learn the soil conditions, and to put each land owner into touch with the proper information to build up his land.

He asks the agricultural college for aid in short courses, institutes, domestic science, field demonstration, seed testing, drainage, etc., they sending him experts to help him on all of these subjects. He forms his farmers' clubs in each township, and organizes his county committees on social life, shipping and marketing covering all kinds of products, alfalfa and other legumes, dairying, poultry, horticulture, live stock, bees, etc. He visits all the farmers' clubs and granges, and gets each local chapter to consider all of these questions in the work being carried on by the farmers in the township.

The grain exchanges and other national associations lend assistance on corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay and help with the pure seed breeding.

The Commercial club and bankers join the organization, and act on the committees on finance, credits, farm accounts, transportation, land, landlord and tenant, silos, and permanent improvements of all kinds.

The marketing committee is perhaps the most important to him. It employs an attorney when necessary and protects the interests of every citizen, whether he belongs to the organization or not, will investigate all complaints, and putting the weight of the entire organization back of it insist that commission men play fair. They also see after the proper packing and traffic matters in connection with the various clubs on various subjects.

He obtains concerted action on road building, and has a strong committee to see that the county officials deliver the goods, and that specific plans are made to improve the roads mile by mile, and to maintain them by dragging, or otherwise, according to conditions. This is one of his most important committees.

Through the public schools he takes up the subjects with various committees on home and social life, libraries, seed testing, and other contests, forms school and home gardens, boys' and girls' clubs, and as many other things as he can find enthusiasm to undertake.

All of which shows that the county agent has something more to do than merely go about "advising farmers how to do it."

NEW AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

It Seems to Be Imperative That the Office of Farm Management in the U. S. Agricultural Department Be Constituted a Bureau by Itself.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]
The work of the office of farm management of the U. S. bureau of plant industry is assuming huge proportions. It covers the money making side of farming and should be put in a bureau of its own.

It has often been suggested that a bureau of markets be created, but marketing cannot be handled by itself without taking cognizance of the stuff to be marketed. Conditions vary so widely that the problem must be studied at close range in each county. No general rules can be formed for marketing, any more than a department store could be run by a bureau at Washington.

COUNTY MARKETING COMMITTEE

Simple Plan to Protect Every Producer Through Business Organization.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

It is necessary first to lay a foundation for honest marketing by creating a marketing commission, or section of the Agricultural Commercial club in each county. Any man is honest, if you watch him close enough, and it will be the business of this marketing committee to investigate all complaints of irregular practice. It must be broad enough to protect every man, whether he has but one bushel, or a carload to market.

"Passing Laws" will not help very much, but the newspapers of every community stand ready and willing to print facts as developed at a hearing before a marketing committee.

Publicity is the greatest panacea for all ills.

TEACHING AGRICULTURE.

Practical Work of the County Farm Bureau Committee Having Public School Work in Charge.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]
Agriculture is best taught in the schools by having the pupils bring their own data for arithmetic, English, botany, chemistry, entomology and other nature studies. By thus bringing the actual data they can learn the rudiments in a most practical manner. They should be taught to judge distance with the eye and by comparison. In this way they can learn to measure the height of a tree, the bulk of cordwood and tan bark, the capacity of wagon boxes, of silos and of hay lofts. They will learn how to combat the injurious insects and noxious weeds. They will learn how to feed cattle and all the problems pertaining to the cost of living. They will learn the cost of bad roads, and who pays it. They will learn the different methods of building sheds, barns; how to paint and how to paper. They will learn how to make practical application of everything that comes to their notice. It will get the boys and girls in the habit of doing their own figuring, and they will get a lot of fun out of it. It will be the basis of all rural prosperity. Head work pays on the farm as well as anywhere. This method will furnish the one thing needful in making home life pure and more prosperous. We need less high-brow science and more gumption, and the way to obtain it is to start the boys and girls to using their wits instead of taking things ready-made out of a book.

BUYING GRAIN ON MERITS

[National Crop Improvement Service.]
The Tri-State Grain Dealers at Lima, Ohio, are leading the movement to pay for grain according to its quality. At their recent convention they passed this resolution:

Whereas, Grain is sold upon its grade merits, and it is unfair to make high grade carry low grade. Indiscriminate buying places a premium upon inferiority and a discount upon superiority. The farmers notice the public market quotations on standard grades and judge your prices by the prices on those standard grades, and not on the grades which are actually handled, and

Whereas, High grade grain cannot be bought on margins sufficient to cover the discount on low grade grain, and

Whereas, The contingencies involved in the handling of low grade grain in the way of shrinkage, deterioration, etc., are abnormal, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Tri-State Grain Producers' and Dealers' association, in convention assembled this twenty-eighth day of February, agree that, effective from April 1, 1913, we pursue the practice of buying grain upon its grade merits.

A like campaign is being waged by the crop improvement committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges in all the states.

SPRING PLOWING WITH TRACTOR.

By RAYMOND OLNEY, Power-Farming Expert, M. Rumley Co., La Porte, Ind.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Spring plowing comes at a season when an extra effort must be put forth to take advantage of best soil and weather conditions. The work must be rushed, which calls for extra horses. Plowing is the heaviest kind of farm work, and more power is required than for any other farm operation. In spring horses are soft and this laborious work is very hard on them. Shallow plowing consumes 60 per cent. of the power required for raising the wheat crop. Deep plowing then would require even more power. How are we going to furnish this excess power necessary? The gas tractor answers this question. When the soil is in the proper condition, the tractor can be pushed to the limit. If it wasn't for stopping to supply it with fuel and lubricating oil, or for minor repairs, it might be worked 24 hours per day. By providing two shifts to work day and night, a 15-horse power tractor will accomplish double the amount of work of fifteen good horses. It never becomes tired out and will come out of work as fresh, so to speak, as it went in. Then again, it costs nothing to maintain a tractor, when it is doing nothing. But horses must be fed and cared for the year round.

TEST—DON'T GUESS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]
We are informed that the seed corn is extremely poor this season.

Every grain which fails to grow cuts your crop down at least 25 per cent. in each hill.

Every grain dealer, banker and business man should get busy and use every means possible to induce the farmers to test every ear of their seed corn.

There are many good commercial seed testers and the method of testing seed at home is very simple.

If you do not know how to do it, ask your state experiment station to send you a bulletin, but do it now.

Call up your newspapers and ask them to give this matter immediate attention.

COUNTY ROAD UNITS.

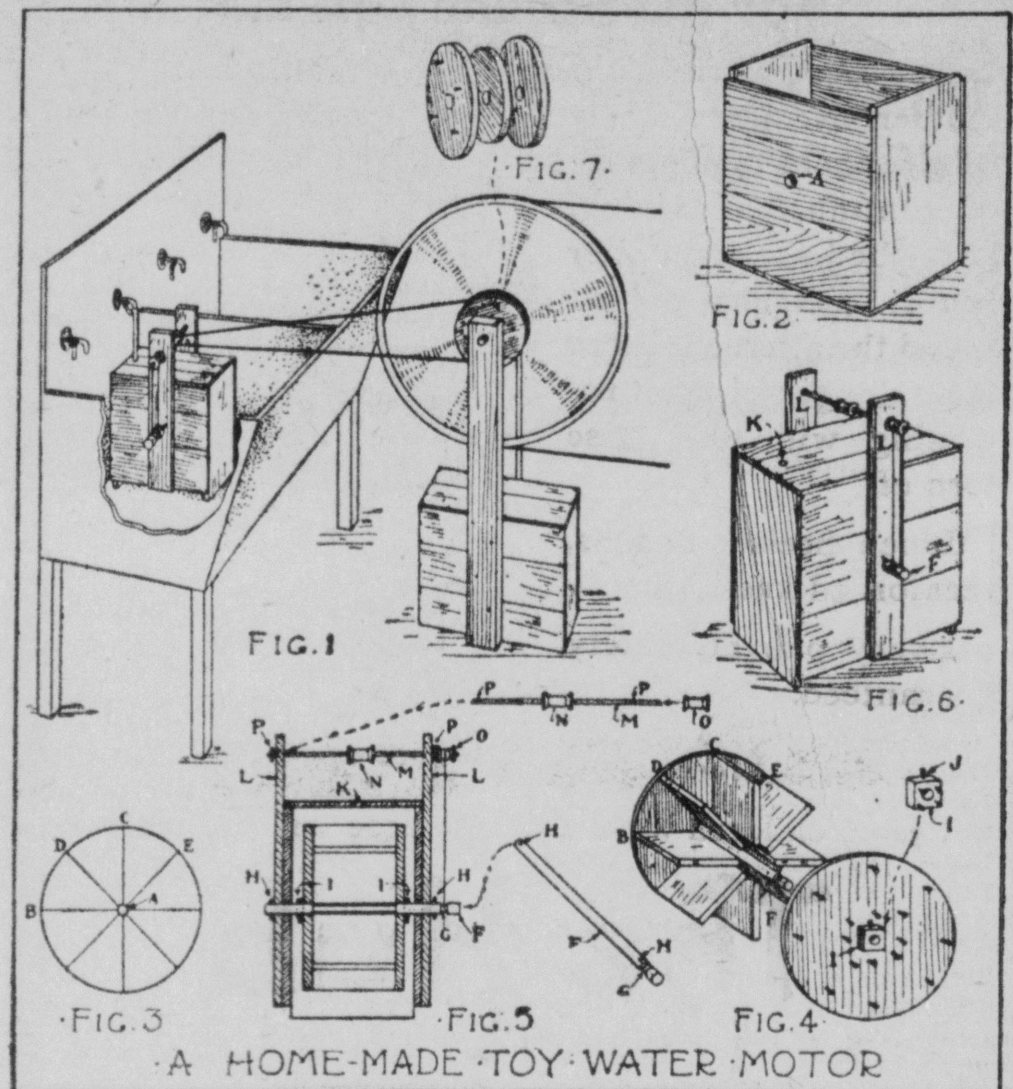
[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The only way to build good roads is to have the people in each locality look after their own roads. No nation wide highway will ever accomplish the purpose, unless it is made up of units, county by county. The strip of road between the barn and the railroad station is the most expensive transportation the farmer has to endure, and yet there is hardly a farmer but who thinks that he could go to the legislature and run the railroads.

BOYS' HANDICRAFT

By A. NEELY HALL

Author of "Handicraft for Handy Boys" and "The Boy Craftsman"



A TOY WATER MOTOR.

The toy water motor shown in the illustrations may be operated in a bath tub or a kitchen sink, but a laundry tub will generally be the most satisfactory place because down in the laundry you will have more room in which to rig up the toys that you wish to run, and at the same time you will not be in anybody's way. Aside from operating toys with a water motor, the writer and his friends used to have a great deal of fun rigging up a dozen or more wheels of different sizes and belting one to another with belts of clothes-line and heavy cord in such a way as to have them running at various speeds. Spools, clothesline pulleys, bicycle wheels, sewing machine wheels, and home-made wooden pulley wheels were used, and when all were set in motion they produced as much noise as is made in a small power plant—which to us was one of the fascinating features of the scheme.

You can probably get a small grocery box for the case of your water motor; if not, it will be a simple matter to cut down a box. A narrow strip should be removed from the top board of each side of the box, as shown in Fig. 2, or else a small strip should be nailed to the top edge of each side board to form outlets for the waste water (Fig. 6.)

Figs. 3 and 4 show the details for the water wheel. The diameter of this should be several inches shorter than the height of the box. After cutting out the two circular side pieces of the wheel, and boring a center hole through each large enough for a broom handle or curtain pole shaft (A, Fig. 3), draw the lines B and C at right angles to one another, and lines D and E at 45 degrees to these. The lines represent the centers of the paddles of the wheels and will be your guides in putting the wheel together. First nail one end piece to each paddle (Fig. 4), then nail on the other end piece.

The shaft F should be enough

longer than the width of the motor case to allow for cutting a pulley (G) on one end and driving a pin (H) through the other end (Fig. 5). To prepare the pulley, first make two cuts entirely around the shaft with a fine saw, then remove the wood between the cuts with a chisel. This cutting must be done very exactly, of course, or your pulley will not center on the shaft. Drill the holes H for pins. Block I (Fig. 4) is for a set-screw to keep the motor wheel from turning on the shaft. Make one of these for each end of the wheel. Bore hole A through the center of the block, drive screw J into one edge, and then nail the blocks to the ends of the wheel. To mount the wheel, first slip it into the case, then slip the shaft through holes A, and when properly centered drive the set-screws J part way into the shaft.

Bore the hole K through the top of the motor case, about one inch inside of the line of the forward part of the wheel. This hole should be just the size of the faucet from which you are going to obtain your water power, and one end of a piece of rubber tubing should be slipped into it and the other end cut off so it will be of just the right length to reach the faucet. This will prevent the water from splashing.

The uprights L and the upper shafting M are necessary only in case the water motor sets down in a tub and the toy to be operated cannot be belted directly to the pulley on the main shaft. The upper shafting can be placed high enough so that the belt will clear the sides of the tub (Fig. 1). Cut the shaft M large enough to fit snugly in the holes in spools N and O, and drill the holes P for pins.

Fig. 7 shows how you can prepare wooden pulley wheels for gearing down or increasing the speed of your motor, and Fig. 1 suggests how one of these may be fastened to the side of a bicycle wheel and the two supported on two uprights nailed to a box case.

(Copyright, 1912, by A. Neely Hall.)

NATION OF TELEPHONE USERS

That Seems to Be the Opinion of Arnold Bennett Concerning the American People.

The European telephone is a toy, and a somewhat clumsy one, compared with the inexorable seriousness of the American telephone. Many otherwise highly civilized Europeans are as timid in addressing a telephone as they would be in addressing a royal sovereign. The average European middle-class householder still speaks of his telephone, if he has one, in the same falsely casual tone as the corresponding American is liable to speak of his motorcar. It is naught—a negligible trifle—but somehow it comes into the conversation!

"How odd!" you exclaim. And you are right. It is we Europeans who are wrong, through no particular fault of our own. The American is ruthlessly logical about the telephone.

The only occasion on which I was in really serious danger of being taken for a madman in the United States was when, in a Chicago hotel, I permanently removed the receiver from the telephone in a room designed (doubtless ironically) for slumber. The whole hotel was appalled. Half Chicago shuddered. In response to the prayer of a deputation from the management I restored the receiver. On the horrified face of the deputation I could read the unspoken query: "Is it conceivable that you have been in this country a month without understanding that the United States is primarily nothing but a vast congeries of telephone-cabins?"

Yes, I yielded and admired! And I surmise that on my next visit I shall find a telephone on every table of every restaurant that respects itself.

—Arnold Bennett in Harper's Magazine.

SIMPLE AID TO THE MEMORY

History Professor's Simple and Ingenious Method in Calling Telephone Numbers.

I long had difficulty in remembering my own telephone number, which is 1085, and often when asked for it have been obliged to stammer, "Oh—why—to tell the truth, I've forgotten it for the moment," and then have had my questioner go off wondering what sort of creature I am, a professor of history writes in the Atlantic Monthly.

Under my new system I am saved from this humiliation. I merely have to remember that my telephone call is the death of George VII., and at once I know that it must be 1085. Similarly, when calling up the instructor who has charge of our elementary course in European history, I need only think of the defeat of the Franks by the Burgundians at Veresence, and I have his number, 524. The professor who gives our courses in ecclesiastical history appropriately has for his telephone number 313, the date of the edict of toleration issued by Constantine and Licinius; and the one who gives the courses in Anglo-Saxon literature has 659, which marks the recovery of the independence by Wulfher, the first Christian king of Mercia. For the head of the Latin department I think of the incorruptible Cæcilius Metellus turning the tide in the troublesome war with Jugurtha, and call 109; while Alexander's victory at Arbela, 331, gives me the number of the professor of Greek.

A Worse Fate.

The Spanish aviator who was wrecked by a flock of locusts should congratulate himself that he wasn't dying in the New Jersey skeeter belt. —Washington Post.

THE PURCHASE PRICE; OR, THE CAUSE OF COMPROMISE

By EMERSON HOUGH

Copyright, 1910, by Emerson Hough

CHAPTER X.

The Lady at Tallwoods.

THE arrival of the four visitors at Tallwoods and their departure so soon thereafter were events, of course, not unknown to Josephine, but only conjecture could exist in her mind as to the real nature of the errand in either case. Jeanne, her maid, speculated as to this, openly. "That doctor also, he is now gone," said she ruefully; "but, yet, behold the better opportunity for us to escape, madame. Ah, were it not for the injury of madame I should say let us at once set out. We could follow the road."

"But they will return!" exclaimed her mistress. "We cannot tell how long they will be gone. And, Jeanne, I suffer."

"Ah, my poor angel! You suffer! It is criminal! We dare not start. Content yourself to be weak and helpless for a time. Not even that brute, that assassin, that criminal, dare offend you now, madame. But of course he is impossible for one like madame. Yet I have delight to hear even a brute, an assassin, make such love—ah, such love!"

It was evening of the second day, and the shadows again were lying long across the valley when there came slowly filing into view along the turn of the road the band of returning riders. At their head was the tall form of Dunwoody, the others following, straggling, drooping in their saddles.

"There has been combat, madame!" whispered Jeanne. "See! He has been hurt. Look—those others!"

Dunwoody got out of his saddle with difficulty. He limped as he walked now. A slender man near him got down unaided, a tall German looking man followed suit. The group broke apart and showed a girl riding, bound. Some one undid the bonds and helped her to the ground.

All of these things were apparent from the vantage ground of the upper story window, but Josephine, unwilling to play at spying, saw none of it. At last, however, an exclamation from Jeanne caused her to hasten to the window. "Madame, madame, look—it is that officer—it is monsieur le capitaine Carlisle! Look, why then?"

With no more than a glance her mistress turned, flung open the door of the room, hurried down the stairs, passed out of the hall and so fronted these newcomers at the gallery. They stood silent as they saw her. She herself was first to speak.

"What are you doing with that woman?" she demanded.

They all stood in silence at this apparition of a woman—a young and beautiful woman—here at Tallwoods, where none had known of any woman these many years. Dunwoody removed his hat. "Gentlemen," said he, "this is the Countess St. Auban, who has come to see these parts of our country. Madam," he added, "this is Judge Clayton. He was on the Mount Vernon with us. Lieutenant Kammerer, I think, is the name of this gentleman, who came down here to teach us a few things. There has been some fighting. Mr. Yates—Mr. Jones. And this gentleman—be stepped back so that Carlisle might come into view—"I think you already know."

"Madam, what are you doing here?" asked Carlisle. "But you're hurt! How is that? Have you also been attacked by these ruffians? I did not dream Dunwoody was actually so much a ruffian."

"Madam," said Dunwoody, slowly turning to her, "I can't exchange words now. There has been an encounter, as I said. There have been men killed, and some of us have been hurt. The northern abolitionists have made their first attack on southern soil. This gentleman is an army officer. I'm a United States marshal, and as a prisoner he's safe in talking. He has come here on his own moral initiative, in the interest of what you call freedom. You two should be friends once more. But would you mind helping me make these people comfortable as we can?"

"You are hurt yourself?" she said, turning toward him, seeing him wince as he started up the steps.

"No," he said curtly, "it's nothing."

"That girl yonder—ah! she has been whipped! My God in heaven! What is to be next, in this wilderness? Is there indeed here no law, no justice?"

The deep voice of the German, Kammerer, broke in. "Thank God in heaven, at least you are a woman!" he said, turning to her.

"A woman! Why thank God for that? Here at least a woman's sole privilege is insult and abuse."

The others heard, but did not all understand her taunt. Tears sprang to the eyes of young Carlisle. "Don't talk so!" was all he could exclaim, feeling himself not wholly innocent of reproach. Dunwoody's face flushed a deep red.

"Madam," said he in a low voice,

limping toward Josephine. "You and I must declare some sort of truce. The world has all gone better skelter. What'll become of us I don't know, but we need a woman here now."

She gazed at him steadily, but made no reply. Growing, he turned away and limped up the steps, beckoning the others to follow into the hall. In the door between the hall and the farther room there lay a mounted rug of a bear skin. He tripped at its edge and fell, catching vainly at the door. A sharp exclamation escaped him. He did not at once rise. It was the arm of his prisoner, Carlisle, who aided him. "You are hurt, sir."

"No, no, go away!" exclaimed Dunwoody, as he struggled to his feet. "One bone's gone," he said presently in a low tone to Clayton. "I broke it when I fell that time."

The men, captors and captives, looked blankly at one another. It was the mind of a woman which first rose to this occasion. In an instant Josephine, with a sudden exclamation, flung aside indecision.

"Jeanne! Sally!" she called. "Show these gentlemen to their rooms," naming Clayton and Jones. "Sir," she said to Dunwoody, whose injury she did not guess to be so severe, "you must lie down. Gentlemen, pass into the other room there, if you please." She motioned to the two prisoners and stepped to Dunwoody's side.

"I can't have this," he broke out suddenly. "You're hurt yourself. Go to your room. I tell you, it's nothing."

"Be quiet," she said, close at his ear. "I'm not afraid of you now."

In this strange house party a truce was tacitly agreed. Dunwoody's injury left Clayton practically leader of the Missourians. His party gravitated toward him, while opposite sat the two prisoners, Carlisle and Kammerer.

Dunwoody in his own room was looking into the seriousness of his injury.



"Halt, there!" a woman cried to them.

with the old trapper Eleazar, once more summoned as readiest physician. Eleazar shook his head when he had stripped off the first bloody bandages from the limb. "She'll been broke," was his dictum. "She'll been bad broke. We mus' have doctor soon." For half an hour the old man did the best he could, cleansing and rebandaging. "We mus' have doctor," complained he, mindful of Jamieson, far away, busy with cases as bad as this.

For half an hour or so Josephine remained in her own room above, having done all she could to establish some sort of order. All at once to her strained senses there seemed to flash some apprehension of a coming danger. She rose, tiptoed to her door, looked down. A moment later she turned and caught up an old pistol, which hung on the wall near the door in the narrow hallway. Silently and swiftly she stepped forward to the head of the stairs.

What she saw now was this: Carlisle and Kammerer, themselves now armed with weapons carelessly left in the lower hall, had passed unnoticed from the dining room and now were tiptoeing down the hall toward the door of Dunwoody's apartment. Clayton and his men, dulled with loss of sleep, had allowed them to leave the main room and these two, soldiers by training, had resolved to turn the tables and take possession of the place. Their plans were at the point of success. They had almost reached the door of Dunwoody's room, weapons in hand, when from above they heard a sharp command.

"Halt, there!" a woman cried to them.

They turned and looked up, arrested by the unmistakable quality in the tones. They saw her leaning against the baluster of the stair, one arm bound tightly to her side, the other resting a revolver barrel along the baluster and glancing down it with a fearless eye. She took a step or two lower down the stair, sliding the weapon with her. "What are you doing there?" she demanded.

A half humorous twist came to the mouth of Carlisle. He answered quietly, as he raised a hand for silence:

"Just about what you might expect us to do. We're trying to take care of ourselves. But how about yourself? I thought you were with us, madam. I had heard that you were."

"Come," she answered, lowering the weapon and stepping swiftly down the stairs. "Come outside, where we can talk."

The three now passed out the open

front door to the wide gallery, which lay in the dim twilight untenanted.

"How came you here?" she demanded. "You left me. I don't know any thing about what's going on. I'm all at sea."

"So are we all, madam. But I'll tell you all I know. I left you for several reasons. I knew my main errand with you was done. My post is out beyond up the Missouri. I was on my way there when I got orders to take you with me, as you know. I concluded to drop off and send a telegraphic report to Washington and to ask consent to go on out to my post. I saw your note to Dunwoody. You had then chosen a new jailer. I thought since he was better known in this country than myself your reputation would be safer in his hands than mine. But as soon as I left I began to think it over, and I resolved to follow after you not as a jailer, but as a friend. I met a little party of northern men going out to the Kansas country, and I knew Lieutenant Kammerer here at St. Louis. We all thought alike. That girl yonder pleaded so hard that we took her on with us at Cairo. She was bound to get away. When we tied up for the night above St. Genevieve we were attacked by these Missourians here. I had intended to leave the boat, for now I knew where you were. Lily told me you were taken—handled rudely—like a slave—that you—Well, then I knew it was Dunwoody."

"Are you of the revolutionists, madam?" demanded the big German suddenly. "Yes," she wheeled upon him. "I am from Europe. I am for liberty." "Come, then," said Kammerer, quietly reaching out and taking away the revolver from her hand. "We're friends. How came you to be in this country here?"

She smiled at him bitterly. "Because of my zeal. There were powers who wanted me out of Washington. Ask Captain Carlisle as to that. But this man I met later on the boat, as you know. He—brought me here—as you have heard."

"It iss outrage!" broke in Kammerer. "It iss crime!" "We'll call him to account," interrupted Carlisle. "Why did you stop us? We'd have killed him the next minute. I'll kill him yet."

"I was afraid you would kill him," she said simply. "Well, why not? What has he done to us—our men—to you?"

"I could not see it done."

"You'll see worse done. We'll do it yet. You must not stand in our way." His hand closed over his own revolver butt, and he made a half motion forward.

"No," she said, and stepped before him.

Carlisle would have put her aside. "What do you mean? They'll be out here in a minute; we'll have to fight if they catch us here. Do you want to see us killed? Quick! Out of the way!" His voice, raucous in anger, rasped at her ears, low as it was pitched. "No," she still replied. "Let me do the thinking. Keep quiet! I'll get you out. There's been blood enough shed now."

"You are magnificent, madam," said Carlisle, "but you are visionary. Get out of our way. I claim him. Leave him to me."

"No, I claim him myself. Leave him to me!"

"What next?" exclaimed the young northerner bitterly. "Are we all mad? Haven't you had trouble enough already with this man? You don't make yourself clear. What do you want of him?"

"I'm not entirely clear about it myself. I can't get away from here, but I'm safe here now. You don't belong here. Very well, I'm obliged to stay for a time. So I'm just going to take the position of commander. I'm just going to parole you two. You're free to go if you like."

"The lady has right," said Kammerer. "What she said iss wise. If it can be done."

"But, what will become of you?" said Carlisle at last. Her answer was instant. She turned back to the door.

"Judge Clayton!" she called out, loud and clear. "Mr. Yates! All of you, come here!"

The inner doors opened and they ran out at her call. Some of them had been asleep, leaning back in their chairs against the wall. The confusion of their approach now aroused all the house. There appeared also the tall form of Dunwoody himself, leaning on a rifle barrel for a crutch. All these paused in the hall or on the gallery close to the great door.

"There's been plotting here!" he cried. "What's up? Get your arms, men! Cover them, quick!"

"Wait!" said Carlisle quietly. "We're armed and we've got you covered." His weapon and that of Kammerer shone gray in the half light. Dunwoody threw himself against the doorpost with a growl of anger.

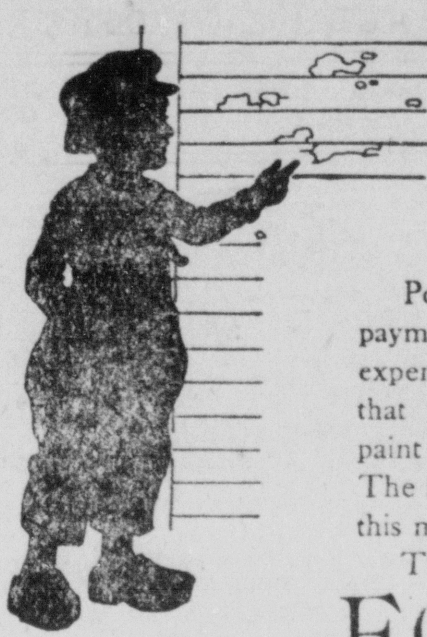
"You've been plotting against us!" he said to Josephine grimly. "Well!" "You are unjust, as usual, sir," said Carlisle hotly. "On the contrary, she just kept us from killing you."

"What do you mean?" demanded Dunwoody dully.

"I've assumed command here," interrupted Josephine calmly. "I've paroled these gentlemen. I'm going to set them free. Judge Clayton and Mr. Jones and you others, too, must go on home. You will have to surrender to the courts. These men are going to leave the state. All of you must disperse—at once."

"And you yourself?" began Dunwoody grimly: "what do you plan?"

"I remain. I am a hostage. It will now be known where I am. You will be responsible for me now. I fancy that will suit Washington as well as to detain Captain Carlisle as my jailer



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any longer. If I thought I needed him, I would not let him go. We are all of us going to be under parole, don't you see?"

"Is it your wish that we should give parole in these circumstances, Dunwoody?" Judge Clayton himself smiled rather sardonically.

"I don't see why not, after all," said Dunwoody, at length, slowly. "I don't see why that isn't about as wise as anything we can do. The law will do the rest of this work and we must all be ready for it, as she says. Only one thing, gentlemen, before we part. As to this young lady here, I'll kill the first man, friend or foe, who raises a breath against her."

An hour later clattering hoofs once more resounded along the Tallwoods road.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

The undersigned, Gaylord F. Crozier, Executor of the estate of Alice K. Smith, deceased, pursuant to an order of the Jackson Circuit Court, of Jackson County, Indiana, will receive sealed bids at the law office of O. H. Montgomery, Seymour, Indiana, until Saturday, May 3, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m. for the sale at private auction of the following described real estate, being six houses and three vacant lots, belonging to said estate and situate in the city of Seymour in Jackson County in the State of Indiana, to wit:

Lots number Four (4) and Five (5) in Block Twenty-six (26) in Saltmarsh's Addition to the city of Seymour, together with the nine room, two-story frame house thereon, and known as No. 617 North Ewing street.

Lot number Six (6) in Block Twenty-six (26) in Saltmarsh's Addition to the city of Seymour, together with the five room, one-story frame house thereon, and known as No. 621 North Ewing street.

Lot number Nine (9) in Block Twenty-six (26) in Saltmarsh's Addition to the city of Seymour, together with the five room, one-story frame house thereon, and known as No. 631 North Ewing street.

Lot number Nineteen (19) in Block Twenty-six (26) in Saltmarsh's Addition to the city of Seymour, being a vacant lot.

Lot number Twenty (20) in Block Twenty-six (26) in Saltmarsh's Addition to the city of Seymour, being a vacant lot.

Lot number Twenty-one (21) in Block Twenty-six (26) in Saltmarsh's Addition to the city of Seymour, being a vacant lot.

Lot number Twenty-two (22) in Block Twenty-six (26) in Saltmarsh's Addition to the city of Seymour, together with the two story, six room frame house thereon, and known as No. 14 Booth street.

Also the north half of Lot number One Hundred and Twenty-four in Block "W" in the city of Seymour, together with the four room, one-story frame house thereon, and known as No. 516 North Ewing street.

Also, beginning at the northwest corner of Lot number Five Hundred and Twenty-two (522) in Block Nineteen (19), in the city of Seymour, Indiana; thence extending south along the west side of said lot a distance of fifty (50) feet; thence east parallel with the north line of said lot a distance of one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence north fifty (50) feet; thence east on the north line of said lot one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, together with the five room, one-story frame house thereon, and known as No. 646 North Ewing street.

Each of the above lots is fifty feet front and runs back to an alley, with the exception of said half lot, which is twenty-five feet front.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months from day of sale, deferred payments to be evidenced by notes of purchaser bearing six per cent. interest from their date, waiving relief and providing for attorney's fees, and upon confirmation of sale secured by mortgage on real estate sold. Sale to be made free of liens except November 1912 taxes, payable in November 1913, and all subsequent taxes.

Separate bids upon each or any of the above described tracts will be received. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Bids may be left at the law office of O. H. Montgomery, Seymour, Indiana, or mailed to the undersigned at Madison, Indiana. Sale subject to confirmation by the Jackson Circuit Court.

O. H. Montgomery and E. S. Roberts, Attorneys for Executor.

Gaylord F. Crozier
Executor of the Estate of Alice K. Smith, Deceased.
at 8-15-22d Madison, Indiana.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Dixie Flyers leave Seymour Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellers Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at 9:11, 11:11 a. m. 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local cars leave Seymour Louisville and all intermediate points at 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 p. m.

* Runs as far as Scottsburg.

Freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour, Jeffersonville, Louisville, New Albany and all intermediate points.

Express service given on local passenger cars.

For rates and further information see agents, or official time folder, all cars.

GENERAL OFFICES
Scottsburg, Indiana

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company.



In Effect December 4, 1911.

Northbound	Southbound
Cars 2v. Seymour	Cars 2v. Seymour
6:55 a. m. I	6:55 a. m. C
8:10 a. m. I	7:51 a. m. C
9:00 a. m. I	8:51 a. m. C
9:18 a. m. I	9:20 a. m. C
10:00 a. m. I	10:00 a. m. C
11:18 a. m. I	11:00 a. m. C
12:00 p. m. I	11:50 a. m. C
1:18 p. m. I	12:25 p. m. C
2:00 p. m. I	1:20 p. m. C
2:18 p. m. I	1:50 p. m. C
3:00 p. m. I	2:50 p. m. C
4:00 p. m. I	3:50 p. m. C
5:00 p. m. I	4:50 p. m. C
6:00 p. m. I	5:50 p. m. C
7:00 p. m. I	6:50 p. m. C
8:00 p. m. I	7:50 p. m. C
9:00 p. m. I	8:50 p. m. C
10:00 p. m. I	9:50 p. m. C
11:00 p. m. I	10:50 p. m. C
12:00 p. m. I	11:50 p. m. C

C—Columbus.
G—Greenwood.
I—Indianapolis.
S—Sellers.
W—Watson Junction.
J—Jeffersonville.
L—Louisville.
N—New Albany.
S—Scottsburg.
C—Crothersville.
S—Sellers.
W—Watson Junction.
J—Jeffersonville.
L—Louisville.
N—New Albany.
S—Scottsburg.
C—Crothersville.

"Southeastern Line"

Chicago, Terre Haute and Southeastern Railway Company.

Important Change of Time

SUNDAY, APRIL 20th, 1913

No. 2. North Bound leave Seymour 6:20 a. m. Daily.

No. 4. North Bound leave Seymour 2:50 p. m. Daily.

No. 1. South Bound arrive Seymour 11:00 a. m. Daily.

No. 3. South Bound arrive Seymour 6:10 p. m. Daily.

No. 27. South Bound leave Seymour 3:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

No. 28. North Bound arrive Seymour 10:45 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

S. L. CHERRY, G. A.

NOTICE

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G. D. Justrite
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 Brand new line of House Dresses,
 Calicoes, Gingham, at very low
 prices.
 Lace Curtains, Rugs, Linoleum,
 Window Shades.

W. H. REYNOLDS
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NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. Marion Gray of Brownstown is seriously ill with pneumonia.

A son was born this morning to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Elkins, of Hamilton township. The child was named Woodrow Wilson.

It was reported that a fire alarm was sounded Sunday night, but the department says that no calls were received and the firemen had no knowledge of a fire in the city.

A number of fraudulent checks have been circulated in Bedford and the business men, aided by the police, are trying to locate the man who gave them. He is described as a young man and well dressed.

The clerks of the retail stores will hold a meeting this evening at the city building for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization. They have met from time to time in the past and are to have an association.

Rev. L. V. Rule, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Brownstown, delivered the Baccalaureate address for the senior class of the Brownstown high school Sunday evening at the Methodist church. His subject was "Dreamers and Doers."

The Southeastern depot at Williams was entered again Friday night. The robbing of this station seems to be the favorite pass time for several burglars, although on the last occasion only a few postage stamps were taken. Blood hounds were put on the trail but the man is still at large.

The farmers throughout the county are more than pleased with the condition of the growing wheat. The fields are in excellent condition, and with the exception of a very few places, were not damaged by the flood. There is no danger from the fly at this time and the prospects are very encouraging for the largest crop on the history of the county.

The revival meetings at the First Baptist church, which have been conducted for the past two weeks by Rev. Charles E. Watkins of Muncie, closed Sunday evening. The church was crowded for the closing service and there were four additions to the church at this meeting. Evangelist Watkins has proven himself a preacher of unusual ability and is especially fitted for evangelistic work.

The fire department was called to the home of Frank Gillespie on South O'Brien street, this morning to extinguish a small blaze caused by some bed clothing falling against a stove. It was destroyed and a chair was also burned, entailing a loss of about \$10. The house, which is owned by Louis Human, of Jennings county, was not damaged. This is the first call the department has had for several weeks.

Several months ago a representative of the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis spoke at the First M. E. church in the interest of that institution, and the Sunday School pledged \$100 for the work. Each class agreed to give \$3, the amount to be paid in full within three years. The collection was taken Sunday and \$38.45 was given. Each class was

represented except four and these will give their contributions later.

Rev. William Telfer, of Bloomington, is in the city again selling his book, "A Message For You."

Thomas Welch of Mitchell and Elmer Jones of Cincinnati visited Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Moore and family, Saturday afternoon. Mr. Welch was road master for the B. & O. S-W. for a number of years.

Clarence Newby, who formerly lived in Seymour, has accepted a position as general secretary and physical director of the Y. M. C. A. at Jamestown, North Dakota. A new building has just been opened at Jamestown which has a population of about 6,000. The first floor of the new building is used by the Y. M. C. and the second floor by another organization. The association department includes gymnasium, swimming pool, locker, shower rooms and social rooms. There is a membership of 170. Mr. Newby is a cousin of John Klein. His father was Gabriel Newby and the family left Seymour when the son was a boy.

RELIEF FUND WILL HELP LAWRENCEBURG PEOPLE

Superintendent Linke Makes Investigation and May Give School Contribution.

Superintendent J. A. Linke, of the public schools, went to Cincinnati Sunday evening. Before returning home he will visit Lawrenceburg and investigate flood conditions there. If he finds that some of the money contributed here can be used to a good advantage there he will give to the relief committee the sum collected by the various classes of the schools. The charity organization is investigating conditions in this county and the money will be distributed in a few days.

WEATHER NOT TO BLAME

It's Your Condition.

"This weather simply takes the life right out of me, I can hardly drag one foot after the other," said a run-down, tired-out woman the other day.

We want to say to every such person in this vicinity. Don't blame the weather, it's your condition. You need a strengthening tonic and the very best we know is Vinol which is a combination of the two most world-famous tonics, namely, the medicinal, curative elements of cod liver oil and tonic iron, for the blood.

A case has just come to our attention from Vineland, N. J. Mrs. Allen T. Godfrey says: "I never fail to say a good word for Vinol for it restored my strength and vigor after I had been in a badly run-down condition for several months. Everyone who is broken in health ought to know that Vinol will build them up and make them strong."

Try a bottle of Vinol with the understanding that your money will be returned if it does not help you. The Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind.

P. S. Our Saxo Salve stops itching and begins healing at once.

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One hundred calling cards, single line, for 50c. Republican Office.

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United States Senator From Louisiana Opposed to Free Sugar.



LONDON POLICE HAVE TROUBLE WITH MOBS

Suffragettes Excite the Ire of the Populace.

London, April 21.—Police orders prohibiting them from holding Sunday meetings in various places were defied yesterday by suffragettes, and they had to run for safety under police protection from an angry crowd in Hyde Park. The brilliant weather drew a bigger crowd than usual.

The women did not attempt to speak from the platform but darted around singly and in twos and threes and piped out "Votes for Women." Then they attempted to make speeches. Not one of the women was able to get in more than a few words before the mob rushed at her and began hooting and hustling.

Several hundred policemen were on duty and they immediately pounced on the men with a view of saving the women from violence and also of preventing them from defying the official prohibition of these meetings. The officers in every case took the women by the arm and led them toward the exit, but none of them was allowed to depart quietly. The crowd rushed at each woman and hooted and pelted them and threatened the police who were trying to save them from the vengeance of the mob.

There was some rough scrimmaging here and there, and at times the police were swamped by the mob. About twenty-five women were run out of the park, and in some cases were unable even to reach the gates, and the police had to hoist them over the railings.

Due to Chauffeur's Neglect.

Paris, April 21.—An investigation of the drowning of the two children of Isadora Duncan, the dancer, and their governess, shows that the chauffeur failed to bring the speed lever of the auto in which they were riding and which plunged into the Seine, to the dead level before he cranked it up after he had stopped.

THE GREAT NATIONAL GAME

Here Are the Current Scores in the Three Big Leagues.

National League.
 At Pittsburgh—R.H.E.
 Pittsburgh... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2—5 9 0
 St. Louis... 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—4 6 4
 O'Toole, Robinson, Gibson and Kelly; Harmon, Sallee and Wingo.

At Cincinnati—R.H.E.
 Chicago... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3 3 1
 Cincinnati... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 7 1
 Cheney, Lavender and Archer; Benton, Suggs and Clarke.

American League.
 At Detroit—R.H.E.
 Detroit... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3 11 2
 St. Louis... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 8 0
 Mullin and McKee; Baumgartner and Agnew.

At Chicago—R.H.E.
 Cleveland... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 7 1
 Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 9 2
 Gregg and Carlsch; Walsh, Cicotte and Schalk.

American Association.
 At St. Paul, 8; Louisville, 13.
 At Kansas City, 9; Columbus, 12.
 At Milwaukee, 9; Indianapolis, 2.
 At Minneapolis, 5; Toledo, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
 Won. Lost. Per.
 Philadelphia... 3 1 .750
 Pittsburgh... 2 2 .714
 New York... 4 2 .667
 Chicago... 4 3 .625
 St. Louis... 3 4 .428
 Brooklyn... 2 3 .400
 Boston... 1 4 .200
 Cincinnati... 1 4 .200

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
 Won. Lost. Per.
 Washington... 4 0 1.000
 Philadelphia... 3 1 .750
 Cleveland... 6 3 .686
 Chicago... 5 3 .640
 Detroit... 4 3 .544
 St. Louis... 4 4 .500
 Boston... 3 4 .428
 New York... 1 5 .167

EATON ALMOST BLEW UP SHIPS

So Declares Writer In a Nautical Journal.

NEARLY RAMMED OREGON.

Supply Vessel, Under Late Admiral's Command and Loaded With Deadly Explosives, Barely Missed Colliding With Big Battleship and Sinking Both, Author Asserts.

Much comment has been created recently in naval circles by an article in which it is related how the great battleship Oregon was very nearly destroyed during the Spanish-American war by the supply ship Resolute, commanded by the late Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton.

Added interest is given to the story by the notoriety which has followed his death and by the fact that his widow, Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, recently was indicted for his murder and is at Plymouth, Mass., awaiting trial on that charge. The article appears in a nautical journal, Master, Mate and Pilot, under the fictitious signature of "Lieutenant B. B. McG." In part it is as follows:

"It was on June 5, only a few days after the Oregon anchored off Santiago and her memorable voyage had become history, that the Resolute, carrying mail for the fleet, hove in sight. In our fore peak and against the fore bulkhead were piled forty mines, each containing 500 pounds of gun cotton. Twenty charges for the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, containing 10,000 pounds of gun cotton, were on the deck below.

Powerful Combustibles.

"Just aft of this was 300 pounds of gunpowder for the great guns of the fleet. Still farther aft were thousands of rounds of rapid fire ammunition for six pounders and four and six inch guns, while on the upper deck in one of the cabins was 250 pounds of dry gun cotton and detonators for the war heads of torpedoes—the full complement of twenty-five battleships.

"We steamed down the line of blockading ships and delivered orders and mail to the vessels of the squadron. Arriving at the western end of the line, we came about and steamed back to the eastward, toward Guantanamo, which was our station. The Oregon at this time was near the center of the line, about opposite the harbor entrance, lying with her bow toward the shore and rolling heavily in the swell raised by a monsoon. We steamed full speed toward her, pointing for her about amidships.

Held Straight Course.

"I was off duty and chanced to be standing aft, near the engine room hatch. Near me Passed Assistant Engineer Louis L. Bernier was leaning against the rail, gazing ahead of the Oregon. It looked as if we would pass her very close if we sheered off at once, but we held straight on our course, heading right at her.

"Lieutenant Bernier had been chief engineer of the Resolute—she was formerly the Yorktown—for many years, so he knew to an inch was she could and would do under any condition. "I saw him look hard ahead, then jump for the engine room hatch and disappear. But a moment or two elapsed. We were rapidly nearing the Oregon, and still we held straight toward her. Then suddenly the whole ship trembled convulsively as the engines reversed at full power.

"An instant later from the bridge came the signal, 'Full speed astern.' With helm hard over we swung past the stern of the Oregon so close that I could have tossed a biscuit aboard the battleship, which looked like a vast tide rock awash in the waves.

Unaware of Danger.

"The men who lined the rail on the Oregon apparently thought nothing of the closeness of our passage, as if they deemed no unarmored craft could do her any harm, but the white faced officers on our bridge heaved one great sigh of relief. They had faced annihilation, utter, absolute.

"Until now this remarkable story has never been made public. Commander Eaton may have reported the incident to the navy department, but if he did so his officers were not so informed. Naturally we were careful to 'forget' all about it."

Tell It to Your Neighbors

If you are one of those fortunate women who have found relief through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, from the dreadful suffering incident to some female derangement, tell it to your neighbor whom you hear complain of dreadful backache, bearing down pains, dizziness, headaches, irregularities, nervousness and despondency, and when she finds relief in nature's remedy for woman's ills, as thousands of other women have, she will bless you for telling her about it.

Advertisement

Phone 621 for Ice. John J. Cobb

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 FOR SALE, TO LET

WANTED—To trade good 8 room house, barn, gas, good improvements, lot 48x148, on ear line, 3657 N. Illinois Street, Indianapolis, for good property in Seymour. See owner, A. W. Comer, 118 S. Chestnut. a22d

WANTED—Good blacksmith and one man for cut-off saw. Apply at once to Columbus Handle & Tool Co., Columbus, Indiana. a21d

WANTED—To trade good general purpose horse for a light driving horse. H. A. Hodapp. a17fd&w

WANTED—Carpet cleaning. Edgar F. Maddox, phone 625. a22d

WANTED—Girl for all summer. 110 High street. a21d

WANTED—Dressmaking. Prices reasonable, 530 South Chestnut. a-15-d-ff

FOR SALE—Books, "World's Greatest Literature", sixty volumes, published by Funk and Wagnells. The work is brand new. Each volume in perfect condition. Call here. a18dtf

FOR SALE—Four room cottage, summer kitchen, cistern, well, good walks and good out buildings. Lot 50x150. Inquire Ireland's Grocery. a21d

FOR SALE—Three small lots of Seymour Improvement Company stock. Bargain. This is a gilt edge security. Calvin E. T. Dobbins & Co. a11tf

FOR SALE—Three year old mule. Broke to work. Near New Driftwood church. Geo. Rumbley. a16d&wtf

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs. 50c per setting. Mrs. H. C. Beyer. Phone 250. a25d&17w

FOR SALE—Fischer upright piano good condition, very cheap. Phone 147. a19d&wtf

FOR SALE—Good second hand cook stove. Phone 203-R. a26d

FOR RENT—4 room house. S. Chestnut St. Inquire of P. F. Gillman, Gold Mine. a26d

FOR RENT—5 room house, summer kitchen and barn. Ed Himebaugh. Phone 325-R. a22d

FOR RENT—Forty acres corn ground. Pasture for cattle. E. C. Bollinger. a22d-24w

FOR RENT—House at Rockford. Inquire K. B. Shields. Phone 642. a19d&wtf

FOR RENT—Rooms. Inquire at 21 South Broadway. a10dtf

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POULTRY.
 Hens, per pound. 12½c
 Spring chickens. 12½c
 Guinea, apiece. 25c
 Ducks, per pound. 11½c
 Geese, per pound. 07½c
 Old roosters, per pound. 06½c
 Turkeys, per pound. 16½c
 Old Toms. 10½c
 Pigeons, per dozen. 75c
 Eggs, per dozen. 15c
 Packing butter, per pound. 20c

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 Top \$8.75
 Light \$7.75@8.25

CATTLE.
 Butcher cattle. \$6@7.50
 Veal calves, per lb.07c
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Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Thos. Hays, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

Max. Min.
 April 21, 1913 71 36

Weather Indications.
 For Indiana: Probably fair tonight and Tuesday, rising temperature.

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